



LAST WEEK'S
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Airbus secrets 'safe' in East German deal

Technology sealed in £120m aircraft order

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

An unprecedented set of conditions to protect Western high-technology has been imposed on a breakthrough deal to sell the latest passenger jets to East Germany.

The £120 million order, secured by Airbus Industrie for three long-range A310 jets, is accompanied by the most stringent controls to make sure the Warsaw Pact countries do not steal the West's technical lead in aerospace.

The deal, the first involving the sale of the modern breed of airliner to the East Bloc, has been possible only now because of a dramatic improvement in East-West

relations after the Moscow summit and could open the way for huge sales of Western aircraft to Communist states.

Before the deal could go ahead Airbus, in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake, had to convince the powerful American-dominated Cocon committee that high-technology equipment which could be potentially useful to the East would not fall into Warsaw Pact hands.

The committee, which stands for Co-ordinating Committee for Multi-lateral

A revolutionary aero engine designed and built by a five-nation consortium has been given the go-ahead for airline service. The V2500 engine, in which Rolls-Royce has a 30 per cent stake, has passed the detailed safety checks laid down by the American Federal Aviation Administration and was yesterday certified to be installed in civilian jets. The engine has taken more than four years to develop.

Control and which until now has regularly blocked attempts by Western companies to export such equipment, drew up a list of conditions to ensure that East Germany did not learn the secrets of the jet's advanced navigation aids, automatic monitoring equipment and American-designed General Electric engine characteristics.

It insisted that:
● All the sensitive units should be sealed in tamper-proof boxes and that if they needed replacement or repair they had to be returned to the West where spare parts must be held.
● Only day-to-day maintenance should be carried out by Interflug and that any other more important work had to be done by the West German airline, Lufthansa.
● No engineers should be trained in the East to look after the sophisticated electronic equipment or to repair the engines.
● All detailed drawings and documentation should be held by Airbus and Interflug should be given only the basic owner's manual to enable them to check the simplest of faults.

The East German deal was among the quickest aircraft orders ever to be finalized. First contact was made with

Interflug six months ago and a formal proposal was put to Cocon by the French Government on behalf of Airbus Industrie three months ago.

At first it appeared that the committee, consisting of all Nato nations and Japan, would block the sale but it suddenly came up with a range of proposals for overcoming the objections soon after last month's Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Moscow.

Now Boeing is expected to be granted similar permission to sell its latest long-range 767 twin jets to the Polish airline, LOT, and is in the last stages of discussions with Cocon over the necessary protective agreements.

Talks are also going on with Rumania and Hungary about more orders both for Airbus and Boeing jets.

The communist countries have often complained bitterly that the Russian aircraft which until now they have been forced to buy are well behind the West in their technology, and that they are unreliable and costly to run.

They eventually persuaded the Russians that unless they were allowed to buy from Airbus, Boeing or McDonnell Douglas they would continue to run at heavy losses and that, because the Russian jets were noisier they could eventually be banned from airports trying to improve their environment.

Because of Interflug's links with Lufthansa it put Airbus in an unassailable position to finalize any deal which may eventually be struck while Boeing was able to use American links with Poland to make the sale to LOT virtually unchallenged.

Interflug is negotiating a specially favourable financial deal with a consortium of West German banks to buy the aircraft which will be delivered in June and December next year.

Although the purchase price has to be met in dollars East Germany is regarded as a good risk in international money markets.

British Aerospace will make the wings for the Airbus A310s which will then be flown to Toulouse for final assembly.

An Airbus spokesman said last night: "This is a very significant sale and marks the beginning of a new era

Most wanted man jailed



Wayne Hurran (above), the robber who shot three police officers as he escaped from a raid on a security van in south London, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment yesterday at the Central Criminal Court after changing his plea. Public enemy No 1, page 5

Political system 'streaked with cruelty'

Methodist attack on Tories

By Clifford Longley and Richard Ford

The British political system and brand of capitalism were "streaked with cruelty", the Rev Richard Jones, incoming president of the Methodist Conference, told its opening session in London yesterday.

"What might be called the harsh underbelly of capitalism treats the poor with a mixture of contempt and patronising charity. The arguments adduced to justify that squalid injustice, even by the loudest political voices, would get short shrift from Wesley, and should do from us", he said.

Mr Jones, who is chairman of the Methodist church's East Anglia district, opened the week-long conference with a presidential address that is

likely to put church-government conflict as high on the Methodist agenda as it has been on that of the Church of England.

However, Conservative MPs launched a fierce counter attack last night against criticism from the churches on the thrust of the Government's policies to encourage enterprise. They accused Mr Jones of "overkill".

The Methodist annual conference, the church's governing body, is due to consider a report on the political state of Britain. Resolutions critical of government policy on health, social security and local taxation will also be debated.

In the year in which Meth-

odism has been celebrating the 250th anniversary of the conversion of its founder, John Wesley, Mr Jones offered what he thought would be Wesley's own reaction to the present political climate.

"I think we can surmise what Wesley would make of that moral shambles. He would contradict it, as we must, by a firm declaration that society is not to be seen in those terms at all. God has made us all one huge interdependent human network. So God wills for us a vast confraternity, a great human network of mutual concern, shared responsibility, shared resources, in which justice, Continued on page 24, col 8

Police alerted a year ago to danger signs at Barlow Clowes

By Lawrence Lever

The police were alerted at least 12 months ago to danger signs at Barlow Clowes, the investment group which crashed last month leaving investors facing losses of more than £100 million.

The Times has discovered that officers from the Regional Crime Squad in Manchester carried out investigations into Barlow Clowes after receiving information about the vast amounts of money being spent by people connected with Barlow Clowes on cars and the hire of private jets, for example. But the result of the police investigations appears to have been ignored.

Detective Inspector Joe Langlands of the Regional Crime Squad in Manchester yesterday confirmed that investigations were carried out last year.

He said: "Yes I have been interested in them (Barlow Clowes) for a while. I have quite a bit of information on them."

Det Insp Langlands declined to comment further on the police investigation into Barlow Clowes without the permission of his superiors.

However, it is believed that a considerable amount of information was relayed to the police authorities in Manchester, which is close to the Barlow Clowes head office at Poynton, Cheshire.

The information is believed to include a copy of a secret management agreement governing Barlow Clowes International, the Gibraltar division of Barlow Clowes, which received £138 million from investors.

This agreement revealed that the management of the money was in fact controlled through a private vehicle in Jersey, rather than Gibraltar, and indicated that the £138 million or most of it was kept in Jersey.

The police are also believed to have been told how huge sums of money were being transferred to and from a bank account with Lloyds Bank on the Isle of Man which had

connections with Barlow Clowes.

They were also made aware of large sums of money being spent by people connected with Barlow Clowes on the hire of private jets. The Lear and Gulfstream jets were used to fly people to national and international destinations, including the British Virgin Islands, the United States, Geneva, Gibraltar and the Isle of Man.

The police were also provided with the result of com-

DC Wilson & Partners Ltd, the Manchester firm which recommended thousands of investors to place their money with funds run by Barlow Clowes, has been suspended from trading. The action was taken by Fimbra, the watchdog for financial advisers and brokers.

Fimbra move, page 25

Many searches on several Barlow Clowes companies and on other companies linked with it.

The accounts of these companies, which are publicly available, showed little evidence of any large profits which could have been used to fund the type of extravagance being displayed.

The Regional Crime Squad in Manchester is known to have interviewed several people about Barlow Clowes in the course of its investigations last year.

People who provided the Regional Crime Squad with information were subsequently told that the file had gone into a "difficult" tray and no further investigation was carried out.

It emerged only last week that millions of pounds of investors' money placed with Barlow Clowes had been invested or lent out to a range of companies or ventures, many of which are of dubious value. About £37 million of investors' money is still missing.

The Department of Trade and Industry conducted an investigation into Barlow Clowes. Details, page 5

Tube fire inquiry closes

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The deficiencies at King's Cross underground station, revealed during the inquiry into the fire in which 31 people died last November, "can be laid squarely at the door of senior management" of London Underground and London Regional Transport, it was stated yesterday.

Mr Roger Henderson, QC, counsel to the inquiry, who has led the presentation of evidence, was making his

closing submissions on the last of 91 days of public hearings, estimated to have cost more than £4 million.

It is expected that the report by Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, who has conducted the inquiry, will be published in about three months.

Mr Henderson warned that leaders of the Underground might refuse to accept "unpalatable judgements". Details, page 5



The Times Property Guide

Today's full-colour, 20-page Times Property Guide describes the appeal of garden squares and interviews the woman who created a home from a derelict mission hall

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PLUS NEW Accumulator
● With one daily prize winner yesterday (see page 3) Portfolio Accumulator stands at £86,000 today.
● Portfolio game: pages 29, 34

INSIDE

M50 killer

Police claimed a breakthrough in the hunt for the "motorway murderer" of Mrs Marie Wilks, issuing an artist's impression and a full description of the suspect. Drawing, details, page 3

Debt rescue

Small building societies are offering to bail out homeowners with debt problems. Family Money, pages 36-34

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Fleet 'stretched to limit' alarms MPs

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Government's commitment to maintaining a modern navy of "about 50" warships is to be questioned severely in a damning report from the Commons defence select committee next week.

For some years, the committee has been concerned that the rate of ordering new frigates and destroyers has been far below what has been required. It has now had its fears amply confirmed.

The committee's report is expected to say that at any one time the number of ships ready for immediate action would be nearer 30 than 50.

It is likely to say that unless the rate of ordering is markedly increased, the only way the fleet will be maintained at "about 50" is by continually extending the life of the older ships.

It will suggest that the fleet is stretched to its limits given

its commitments to Nato, to patrolling the Gulf and to other duties.

It is likely to express deep alarm at these trends, particularly as, by the Ministry of Defence's admission, the Soviet sea threat is continually increasing.

In evidence to the committee, Mr Richard Mottram, Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Defence, insisted repeatedly that the fleet would be maintained at "about 50" warships.

He agreed that the lifespans of some ships had been extended. He said four Type-23 frigates were on order, and tenders for four more had been invited.

The MPs will say that over the past six years the MoD has ordered on average just one new warship a year, where it should have been between two and three.

Record savings at societies

Building societies took in £1.4 billion in new savings in May, a record for the month and the third highest ever. The inflow has topped £1 billion for four months in a row.

The figures, released yesterday, show that pressure has not yet built up for an increase in savings and mortgage rates despite recent increases in bank base rates.

Societies lent a record £4.4 billion for mortgages.

But another rise in base rates in Britain moved closer yesterday as sterling slumped against the dollar and slipped against other currencies.

Dealers believe that unless the May trade figures, to be published on Monday, are exceptionally good, base rates will go up again next week.

Money market rates rose to a level that indicated a half-point rise in base rates to 9.5 per cent. Record lending, page 25

European anger at bank rejection

From Michael Dynes, Brussels

West German newspapers found it difficult to disguise their astonishment yesterday over Mrs Thatcher's statement to the Commons that a "European central bank would only come about with the dissolution of this House".

The daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* said bluntly: "The British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, has dismissed the idea of a European central bank." As far as Mrs Thatcher was concerned: "Such an institution would only come into being if there was a United States of Europe with a sovereign government."

The paper reported that, in Mrs Thatcher's eyes, because the EEC was composed of independent governments, there could be no discussion about a European central bank. The Bonn daily *General-Anzeiger* Bonn, said that Mrs

Thatcher had ended speculation over the future of a European central bank by her refusal to entertain the formation of a research group.

But Mrs Thatcher was reported by both newspapers as not ruling out any discussion on the composition of national currencies, and a possible expansion of the role of the European currency.

Commenting on Britain's reluctance to participate fully in the EMS, the Dutch business newspaper *Handelsblad* said on Thursday that "the refusal of Great Britain to enter the EMS is an example of its ambivalence towards the EEC. This refusal is justified with technical arguments, but it is in fact a consequence of the reluctance to give up any part of British sovereignty."

There was a Marian Father who criticized Hitler during a sermon - but by his own confession, he was a Socialist. Other priests involved in the resistance either still have doubts logged against them or their cases have not been fully processed. The Pope was able to praise only one war hero, who was blessed already last year - Marcel Callo, who died of exhaustion in Mauthausen in 1945. But Callo, a Frenchman who worked in Austria, apart from dying here.

Pope fails to find a saintly Austrian war hero

From Roger Boyes

Turn out the archives somewhere there had to be a war hero in Austria. That was the mission facing the Pope's advisers as he set out on his Austrian pilgrimage, fêted by President Waldheim, whose war record by his own admission falls somewhat short of heroism.

It is customary for the Pope on his many pilgrimages to beatify or canonize at least one Catholic of the country, often a martyr for the faith. This time, in view of the controversy surrounding President Waldheim - the ambiguous signals sent by shaking his hand - it was regarded as fitting to beatify an Austrian who died fighting Hitler. Unfortunately, no

suitable candidate could be found.

The original idea was to beatify or at least honour a Christian conscientious objector, Franz Jägerstätter, during the Pope's visit yesterday to Mauthausen. He was a farmer's son who refused to serve in the German Army, saying: "You would have to be a great artist indeed to follow every

Jewish demand

order in the Third Reich without coming into conflict with God's commandment. I am unable to do this. And so I would rather give up my rights in the Third Reich than my rights in God's Kingdom." Fine words, that led to his death in Mauthausen concentration camp. The

words, in the view of Vatican advisers, would have provided a useful counterpoint to the actions of Dr Kurt Waldheim, who, according to a commission of historians, must have known of crimes committed in the Balkans during his service as a German army lieutenant. As late as February Bishop Florian Kunzner was convinced that Austria had found a truly appropriate war hero.

But then worried messages came from Rome. Apparently some of the Austrian hero's words had been manufactured after his death. Historical records show the martyr to have been a poorly educated, rather inarticulate man. And there was suspicion that he had acted politically and not solely out of Christian

conviction. The scramble was on for a new candidate. There are martyrs in Austria - 20 Austrian priests died in the camp. But with time running out it was difficult to settle on one whose case was foolproof.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

New rail threat as talks collapse

British Rail could face further industrial action after the failure of talks yesterday aimed at ending the overtime ban by 5,000 rail technicians.

The management told the National Union of Railwaymen that it was not willing to renegotiate a pay and conditions package it implemented last month.

The overtime ban, which has had little impact, could lead to 24-hour strikes by the signals and telecommunications staff.

Meanwhile, it was yesterday announced that postmen have accepted a new pay offer worth more than 10 per cent over the next eighteen months. Counter clerks and clerical workers also agreed a deal which gives them a £6-a-week increase under a one-year settlement.

Nurses rebuff union

The electricians' union was told by the Royal College of Nursing yesterday that it had no intention of joining an alternative TUC. Mr Roy Sanderson, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union's white-collar officer, has approached a number of trade unions and staff associations outside the TUC to test opinions. His union looks set to be suspended from the TUC for refusing to abandon two single union deals. The electricians still plan to hold a one-day conference on July 4 with other non-TUC unions.

Poll tax amendments

The Government last night agreed to make more people exempt from the proposed poll tax, including homeless people sleeping rough. Amendments to the Local Government Finance Bill have been tabled after ministers admitted the impossibility of collecting the charge from those living in cardboard boxes. Residential community service volunteers will also be exempt, and people living in general purpose hotels will have to pay only 20 per cent of the charge.

Drugs cash sought

The Government, encouraged by the co-operation of British banks in the fight against drug trafficking, is to speed up talks aimed at securing help from European banks. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said yesterday: "It is too easy for a drug trafficker to squirrel away his gains in some foreign bank vault. So we are working hard to negotiate a series of agreements with other countries under which we would agree to confiscate the assets of each other's drug traffickers." Treaties had been signed with the United States and Canada and he hoped agreement was near with the Bahamas, Australia and Switzerland.

UB40 guitarist jailed

The bass guitarist with the pop group, UB40, was jailed yesterday after a road crash in which his brother was killed. Earl Falconer, aged 29, of Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, admitted at Birmingham Crown Court causing the death of his brother, Ray, by reckless driving last November. Mr Michael Garrett, for prosecution, said Falconer had almost twice the legal alcohol limit in his blood when he crashed after approaching traffic lights at up to 80 mph. Judge Dillon jailed him for 18 months, with 12 months suspended, and banned him from driving for three years.

Triplets for girl of 15

A girl aged 15 has given birth to triplets, all boys, at a hospital in Scotland. The mother, who cannot be named for legal reasons, will celebrate her sixteenth birthday next month and then plans to marry the father. The babies were delivered by caesarian section.

Kasparov trough puts compatriot in the clear

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, appears to have sunk into a trough of despondency in the World Cup at Belfort, France.

In spite of achieving highly favourable positions against Hubner, Spassky and Hjaranson, the Russian could do no better than draw.

The lead in the £200,000 (£108,000) tournament has been seized by Jan Ehlvest, Kasparov's lesser known compatriot, who registered a brilliant victory in the eighth round against Ulf Andersson, the usually impregnable Swedish grandmaster.

Britain's Nigel Short has also been struggling. He has not won a game and suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Johann Hjaranson, the Icelandic grandmaster, in the seventh round.

The only ray of hope is an

adjourned eighth round game against Ljubojevic, the Yugoslav grandmaster, where Short has two extra pawns and some prospects of victory.

Leading scores after eight rounds: Ehlvest 6; Kasparov 5½; Karpov 5; Sokolov (USSR), Spassky (France), Hubner (West Germany) 4½.

Ehlvest's eighth round win against Andersson was the outstanding game of the tournament so far. Ehlvest, playing with the white pieces, decided the game by a remarkable and quite unexpected rook sacrifice on move 19.

1 e4 e5 11 f4 d5 18 f5
2 d4 d5 12 f5 d5 19 f6
3 f4 d5 13 f5 d5 20 f6
4 Nf3 Nc6 14 f5 d5 21 f6
5 Nf3 Nc6 15 f5 d5 22 f6
6 Nf3 Nc6 16 f5 d5 23 f6
7 f4 d5 17 f5 d5 24 f6
8 Nf3 Nc6 18 f5 d5 25 f6
9 Nf3 Nc6 19 f5 d5 26 f6
10 f4 d5 20 f5 d5 27 f6

IRA helicopter shooting claim greeted with glee

By Paul Valley

The claim by the IRA that it had fired armour-piercing bullets into the first British Army helicopter to be shot down in Northern Ireland was received with undisguised glee in South Armagh yesterday.

There were cries of approval in bars throughout the area when the claim was reported on the lunchtime news bulletin. On the streets, in shops and in filling stations comments with varying degrees of vehemence could be heard from the local people.

Overhead, every few minutes, the insistent clatter of another helicopter could be heard, like malignant insects weaving an endless web around the Army helicopter base at Bessbrook. South Armagh is known

to British soldiers as "bandit country".

The area is mainly Roman Catholic in population and heavily republican in sympathy. Irish tricolours fly from lampposts and telegraph poles throughout the area. It is regarded as a perfect haven for IRA gunmen and bombers who can survive only where the local population is prepared to give them succour.

More than that much of the county is within a few miles of the Republic. The long straggling border, with its sparsely populated rural landscape criss-crossed with narrow country lanes, is ideal terrain for ambushes.

Here the Army travels only rarely by road and, until now, the helicopter was the safe means of

transport. With their high-definition "Heli-telly" cameras and high-powered "Night-Sun" spotlights, which cut like swords of white light through the night sky, they are also one of the Army's most effective surveillance mechanisms.

Bessbrook is said by aviation experts to be the busiest helicopter airport anywhere in Europe. The sky is abuzz with the craft.

Heavy double-rotor Chinooks ferry cargo from one military position to another. Wessex choppers carry troops in and out of the areas which they are to patrol.

Lighter Lynxes, like the one which was forced into what the Army calls a "precautionary landing" when an IRA machine-gun damaged its tail on Wednesday, manoeuvre tightly over the trees on surveillance work.

The craft are a loud and intrusive reminder to the local population of the British Army presence in the province.

Even those local nationalists who disapprove of IRA violence object to the presence of the helicopters which fly low and noisily through the nearby housing estates. Local people say that often they fly at less than roof-top level through the streets.

Yesterday, with security around the base on a renewed alertness, the craft flew in and out, one every few minutes. One fast little Lynx flew in a dramatic tacking manoeuvre over the houses, moving both from side to side and up and down. A Wessex flew in low, in a tight curve, clinging to a line of trees.

For some time the Army has been

bracing itself for the first downing of one of the craft. One of the chief fears is that the IRA now possesses surface to air missiles, allegedly supplied by Colonel Gaddafi in the four consignments of high-tech Libyan weapons which entered the Republic last year.

At Bessbrook yesterday forensic science experts were examining the damaged Lynx tail. So seriously were the Army taking the incident, which augurs ill for the future, that yesterday the area from which the gunfire came was still sealed off.

The IRA almost certainly possesses FN general purpose machine-guns (GPMGs). Some reports indicate that it may have Russian 12.7mm anti-aircraft guns from Libya, though some security experts doubt it possesses SAM missiles.

Minister in pledge to halt benefits office chaos

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Government said yesterday that it would urgently consider both agency management and moving as much of its social security work as possible out of London.

These were central recommendations of a shocking internal Department of Health and Social Security report released on Thursday. The report said that standards of service in some local social security offices were "appalling", that staff morale was low, and that parts of the administration and management were chaotic.

Mr Michael Portillo, Under Secretary of State at the department, said Miss Margaret Moodie, the assistant secretary who wrote the report, had made the case "very convincingly" for moving work out of London and other places where it was difficult to recruit and retain staff.

This could ultimately benefit a quarter of all local offices. "We shall look at that and we shall be looking to come forward with some plans very quickly", he said in a BBC radio interview.

A separate report by DHSS Civil Servants released on Thursday recommended that 2,000 staff working at the department's headquarters be moved to the regions.

Mr Portillo also said that there was a "lot of sense" in the proposal that all local social security operations be put under independent agency management and be run "in a more sensitive manner".

The network of DHSS of-

fices has been earmarked as an important area of government activity which could be put under agency management.

Asked why the social security system was in such disarray nine years after the Conservatives came to power, Mr Portillo said the Government had taken two important steps to improve matters.

It had simplified the benefits system so that claims could be assessed quicker and more accurately. It was computerizing "at a pace of knots" to produce a more efficient system.

Last night Dr David Owen, the SDP leader and former health minister, called for the integration of the tax and benefit system.

Miss Moodie, leader of the four-strong team of Civil Servants who prepared the reports, is an active member of the Association of First Division Civil Servants.

Despite trenchant criticism in the report of the activities of the National Union of Civil and Public Servants in local DHSS offices, Miss Moodie is a leading light in the FDA. She joined its executive committee in June last year.

Before taking the six-month assignment to lead the scrutiny team she has done various jobs in the Department of Health and Social Security, but none in social security administration.

Direct experience of life in local DHSS offices was supplied by the other members of the scrutiny team, Mr Neville Mizen, Mr Robin Heron and Mr Bob Mackay.

Miners' lives may be at risk



Mr Prescott lighting the way with a lamp given to him by Nacods (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

Privatization of British Coal will bring more deaths and serious accidents, Mr John Prescott, Labour's energy spokesman, warned yesterday. In a speech to the annual conference of the National Association of Colliery, Overmen, Deputies and Shotfired (Nacods), he warned that "privatization could, quite literally, put miners' lives at risk".

Mr Prescott said the accident rate in small, private licensed mines last year was four times the rate in British Coal mines. In the first four months of this year two people had died in 160 private mines employing 3,000 people.

Two people had also died in 94 British Coal mines employing 88,000 miners. Private licensed mines had seen nine deaths and 74 serious injuries

in just over three years. Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers were yesterday split over conciliation talks with the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

The division within the NUM executive means no recommendation on the issue will go to the union's annual conference, which starts in Great Yarmouth on Monday.

Thyssen offer is defended

By Sarah Jane Checkland

Distinguished members of the art world spoke out yesterday against opposition to the offer of a permanent home for the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection of paintings.

The Government, supported by the Prince of Wales, has offered £100 million to Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza, owner of the collection, and the promise of a special museum to house it.

Sir Hugh Leggett, secretary of Heritage in Danger and a

member of the Museums and Galleries Commission, which recently requested £21 million to stop the decline of national museums, said: "Most people are in favour of this marvellous, magnificent gesture on the part of the Government".

Opponents of the offer, including Professor Michael Kitson, of the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, and Sir Michael Levey, former director of the National Gallery, were "cutting their

own throats". Sir Hugh said: "They are approaching the matter the wrong way round".

The purchase would be "the greatest artistic coup of the twentieth century".

Sir Hugh suggested that the collection could be housed at Somerset House, central London, part of which is being adapted to house the art history school and Impressionist painting collection of the Courtauld Institute.

Leading article, page 9

NHS 'must stress quality'

By Jill Sherman
Social Services
Correspondent

The Government yesterday called on health authorities to provide higher quality care and more personalized services for their "customers".

Mr Antony Newton, the Minister for Health, emphasized that patients should be treated as individuals and not just cases taking up beds.

At the same time hospitals had to pay more attention to the actual standards of treat-

ment by assessing outcomes of clinical care.

Addressing the National Association of Health Authorities at its annual conference at Harrogate in North Yorkshire, Mr Newton accused the authorities of making "patchy" progress in efforts to attain better care as well as a greater quantity of services. "I would like to see a coherent and positive approach by all health authorities", Mr Newton said. "That means chair-

men have to look at a continuing systematic interest in the quality of service they provide."

He praised in particular the "personal services" package announced this week by Trent regional health authority, where staff at every level are actively encouraged to welcome patients.

Earlier conference delegates called on the Government to give health authorities the power to limit the mushrooming of private nursing services.

Tory office that turned to jelly

By Ronald Faux

It could have been a case of curiosity that yesterday took Mrs Margaret Thatcher to her old constituency headquarters in Finchley, north London. When the Tories moved out, the building was taken over by a company marketing a custard-looking substance claimed to have remarkable properties.

Regina Royal Jelly has been known to get rid of spots, aching joints and hangovers, and to improve the libido. It is said to improve energy, perk up most parts of the human system and to have doubled the bodyweight of a tortoise given up for dead.

In all, it does for humans what the Prime Minister claims Conservative policies have done for the British economy, but ostensibly Mrs Thatcher was there to congratulate Mrs Irene Stein and her staff for being good entrepreneurs, excellent exporters and everything the Government could hope for in small businesses.

The company was set up 14 years ago in Mrs Stein's front room. The royal part of the title comes not from any stately appointment, although royalty are understood to have tried taking the jelly, but because it is the product of queen bees. The jelly, Mrs Stein explained, as the Prime Minister toured a laboratory, is that in which the queen bees gestates.

After a first invitation to

market the product from a Greek beekeeper, Mrs Stein tried it on herself and her family. She saw how her daughter's eczema, her mother's arthritis and her own hair, nails and skin all improved.

The company now exports six tons of the jelly each year from China and has a turnover of £3.4 million. It made an impressive debut on the limited securities market.

The jelly is offered in capsules, pots, tubes and in a range of products for animals. "It tastes awful", one worker said. "But it really did wonders for my skin."

So far the jelly has defied attempts by science to reproduce it synthetically. The formula is known only to the bees so there is little chance the Chinese will lose business supplying the raw product.

Mrs Thatcher spent 40 minutes in the factory. The company exported 30 per cent of its production to 40 countries.

Had the Prime Minister tried the royal jelly herself? No, she said, but she would. Her family was very fond of honey, however.

During The Times coverage: Austria £2.50; Belgium £1.50; Canada £2.75; Chile £1.50; Germany £2.50; Greece £2.50; France £2.50; West Germany £2.50; Ireland £2.50; Italy £2.50; Japan £2.50; Korea £2.50; Luxembourg £2.50; Netherlands £2.50; New Zealand £2.50; Norway £2.50; Portugal £2.50; Spain £2.50; Sweden £2.50; Switzerland £2.50; Taiwan £2.50; Thailand £2.50; USA £2.50; UK £2.50.

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After a first invitation to

Youth in school gun attack 'obsessed by Hungerford killings'

By Craig Seton

A youth who was obsessed with the Hungerford massacre was ordered to be detained for life at Oxford Crown Court yesterday for a shotgun rampage at the school which had expelled him.

The court was told that Darren Fowler, aged 16, made out a will at his home before walking calmly to the Ferrers Comprehensive School, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, where he opened fire seven times with his father's single-barrelled 12-bore shotgun, injuring two teachers, one seriously, and two pupils.

Fowler went to the 700-pupil school, where he had been expelled four months earlier, carrying a bandolier of 25 shotgun cartridges around his waist and two sheath knives strapped to his legs after threatening to kill the boy friend of a girl who had rejected him.

The court was told that Fowler, who was expelled for constant disruption, had been taunted by other pupils and led a solitary life obsessed by weapons, warfare and survival and the power games gave to people who possessed them.

He told police he was going to kill himself after the attack, which took place at 3.30pm as the school broke up on January 6. His 10-minute rampage ended when a sports teacher tackled him to the ground.

Fowler, the eldest of four brothers, of Westfield Street, Higham Ferrers, was charged with wounding Mr Michael Cousins, a deputy head, who was absent from the school for five months after being hit in the face with 12 pellets. He also admitted

wounding Ronald Sharritt, aged 16, a pupil, and assaulting Simon Druce, aged 16, another pupil, and Mrs Jean Lucas, a teacher.

Fowler further admitted possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life. His plea of not guilty to the attempted murder of Mr Cousins was accepted by the prosecution.

Mr Justice Tucker, sentencing Fowler to be held under Section 53 of the Childrens and Young Persons Act 1933, said: "It is a miracle no one was killed or blinded. People were struck in the face by pellets and one of them by glass. I am satisfied you went there intending to kill or wound another boy and once there you used the gun indiscriminately and in a highly dangerous way."

The judge said that although he was concerned to help Fowler, he was also concerned for the safety of the public. A psychiatrist had described Fowler as unstable, potentially dangerous and in need of professional attention.

Mr Graham Buchanan, for the prosecution, said Fowler was a solitary individual, described as a loner who did not make friends. He was subject to verbal abuse from other pupils who called him "smelly" or "gipsy" because of his poor personal hygiene.

He said Fowler was preoccupied with military matters, warfare and weapons and read magazines on combat and survival in the wild. He was also preoccupied with events at Hungerford, Berkshire, last year and had it in mind "to do something similar in the area of his school or home town".

Mr Buchanan said. On the morning of the shooting, Fowler had accompanied his only friend, Simon Bates, to school and told him of a video film he had watched called *Critters*, in which a young boy borrows his father's shotgun to eradicate small, monster-like creatures.

The two boys met at the school gates at lunchtime and Fowler was winking at other pupils, indicating that he was going to "grease" or "kill" someone. Fowler returned home alone and found a key to a cupboard where his father's legally-held 12-bore shotgun and ammunition were kept.

He told police later that he had also taken matches and a length of twine for snaring rabbits in case he decided against killing himself.

Mr Buchanan said Fowler was looking for Jason Williams, aged 16, the boy friend of another pupil, Karen Arnold, aged 16, who had been pestered by Fowler but had rejected his advances.

Mr Buchanan said: "Fowler made it clear later that it was his intention to kill Williams". However, although Fowler shot the pupil three times, and a shot was discharged near him, he was uninjured.

Det Supt David Johnson, of Northamptonshire Police, said later: "Fowler had a very great interest in the Hungerford massacre and had studied the case history quite closely. He could discuss the detail of that massacre with apparent authority with his friends."

He said he would recommend Mr Paul Greenall, the physical education teacher who tackled Fowler, for a bravery award.

Baker leads charity walk to fight drugs



Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, leading a group on Hadrian's Wall yesterday for a 10-mile walk to raise £250,000 towards helping young people to give up drugs. Mr Baker, patron of the National Trust, English Heritage, and Mr John Hall, the entrepreneur

before he embarked on the walk with his wife Mary, and ex-drug abusers from a Liverpool-based group, the Newcastle University Solvent Abuse Clinic, and the London-based charity Addam. Others taking part in the walk included representatives of the National Trust, English Heritage, and Mr John Hall, the entrepreneur

responsible for building Europe's biggest shopping and leisure complex, the Metro Centre, on Tyneside. Mr Baker's interest in the plight of young drug addicts was kindled by a visit he made to the North-east while he was Secretary of State for the Environment. It was Mr Baker's third sponsored walk for the drugs

organization. In 1986 he joined a walk through the Lake District and, last year, one through Shropshire which raised £20,000. Later, he travelled to twelfth-century Aydon Castle, near Corbridge, Northumberland, where he put on medieval costume for a Crusader-style celebration with primary school children.

Father guilty of manslaughter

Delay 'could have cost baby's life'

By Michael Horsnell

A police officer is to give evidence to a Scotland Yard inquiry into his alleged part in the three-week delay of a report to social workers which might have saved the life of a baby boy starved by his parents.

The emaciated baby, Dean Scott, aged 10 months, died last August after his parents denied him food and water for a week.

Yesterday his father, former special constable Frederick Scott, aged 38, and his mother, Susan Poole, aged 21, were convicted of manslaughter by a jury at the Central Criminal Court on the direction of the judge.

Scott and Poole both admitted the manslaughter of their son yesterday, the fifth day of their trial for murder after Mr Justice Owen directed the jury to return not guilty verdicts on the murder charge.

The court heard that Poole's guilty plea was on the grounds of diminished responsibility. Sentence was delayed until Monday for medical evidence to be heard on behalf of Poole. Both parents also admitted a charge of cruelty to their elder son Michael, who is now in care, by wilfully neglecting him.

The court heard that the only food in the flat was for the family's black mongrel dog which was kept on the balcony.

The Department of Health and Social Security is to examine the case after calling for reports from the local authority and health authority.

Three weeks before the death, Sgt Steven Bradbury investigated a relative's call about the welfare of Dean and his brother Michael, aged two. The officer hauled Scott,

who was working as a security officer, out of a public house where he was drinking with the woman he was living with and demanded he should be shown that the children were safe.

The officer found Dean "looking skinny" in his cot with no one looking after him but it was up to four days before he filed a police form telling other agencies about the circumstances of his visit to the squalid flat where the family lived in Comber Grove, Camberwell, south London.

A further delay of more than two weeks followed in which time the report was passed to the police juvenile bureau, thence to Camberwell Magistrates' Court where it was eventually passed on to Southwark social services for onward transmission to the appropriate child care team.

Still awaiting its final transfer, the report was discovered by social services on August 23, three days after Dean's decomposing body was handed over by Scott to ambulance men.

Scotland Yard confirmed last night that an internal inquiry has recommended procedural changes to prevent such delays.

Officers are now being ordered to telephone social workers about all cases of suspected neglect or abuse as well as send a form direct to social service departments.

Two months before his death doctors at Kings College Hospital had decided he was not neglected but ill. Last night Southwark Council said that the hospital diagnosis of an organic disorder meant there was no basis on which to activate child abuse procedures.

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Boost for hospital

Mr Terry O'Connor, aged 70, from Breda, near Rye, East Sussex, was the only winner of yesterday's Portfolio prize of £4,000. Mr O'Connor, who has had two major cancer operations, is to donate a portion of his winnings to East Grinstead hospital where he had the surgery.

He was delighted by what he described as "this wind-fall during the latter years of my life" and is looking forward to sharing some of the money with his daughter who is expecting her fourth child.

Four guilty of rampage on train

Four Millwall soccer supporters were yesterday found guilty of attacking a train full of rival fans. The jury at Southwark Crown Court, south-east London, took more than 18-and-a-half hours to consider the verdicts and spent two nights at a hotel. The convicted men were in a 50-strong gang which went on the rampage in November 1986 as the train carrying Arsenal and Charlton followers pulled into New Cross Gate Station.

Witnesses said the gang, armed with knives, bottles and ammonia, chanted kill, kill, kill, while lashing out at passengers and police.

The four found guilty of affray were John Canston, a driver, of Marwood Way, Southwark; Mark Nicholls, unemployed, of Plough Way, Rotherhithe; Winston Morris, an unemployed labourer, of Dressington Avenue, Ladywell; and Norman Kent, of Gaywood Street, Brockley.

The jury was still considering charges against two other men.

Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Chief of the Defence Staff, yesterday said football hooliganism was the result of a lack of discipline. He was speaking as he opened the Royal Navy's physical training headquarters at Portsmouth.

M50 murder inquiry

Police hunt thin, blond man

Detectives say they have achieved a breakthrough in the hunt for the murderer of Mrs Marie Wilks, who was killed after stopping to use an emergency telephone on the M50 near Longdon, Hereford and Worcester. They say the man may have been on his way to a Saturday night out and driving on the opposite carriageway.

They have also issued an artist's impression of the suspect. He is described as having been smartly dressed in a dark blue and white striped shirt and may have been wearing blue trousers.

Mrs Wilks, aged 22, who was seven months pregnant, was abducted last Saturday as she used an emergency telephone to report that her car had broken down. She was stabbed in the neck and her body was dumped at the bottom of a grassy embankment three miles further along the eastbound carriageway. Mrs Wilks bled to death after her jugular vein was severed.

The man's description was released after Det Chief Supt David Cole, who is in charge of the inquiry, had re-interviewed several of the 100 people who have come forward in response to police appeals.

Detectives believe that the suspect could have been on his way for a Saturday night out when he spotted Mrs Wilks as he drove his large silver-grey car along the opposite carriageway.

"There is some indication that immediately before stopping at the telephone kiosk, he had crossed over from the westbound to the eastbound carriageway", Mr Cole said.

"Nobody actually saw him do it, but it is an impression a witness got from the way his car was being driven. It is possible he may have seen Mrs Wilks making the call and then turned back over the carriageway."



"This man is a suspect and this is a highly significant breakthrough in our inquiry. I am satisfied the description can be corroborated by more than one witness. We are much nearer to tracking down the murderer, but at present I have no idea where he comes from."

The man was described as youngish-looking, in his twenties, and his distinctive blond hair in a crewcut hairstyle showed traces of yellow or light orange highlights. He had thin sharp features.

Acne drug may prevent skin cancer

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A drug used to treat severe acne can prevent skin cancer in some people, according to a research report published yesterday.

The scientists describe their findings as one of the first indications that drugs could prevent cancer in humans.

However, they are cautious about their conclusions. When prescribed as an acne treatment, the same drug has caused severe side-effects in some users.

The idea that a drug could be effective against skin can-

cer was studied on a group of patients with xeroderma pigmentosum, a rare, inherited disorder that leads to a high incidence of a variety of skin cancers.

They were given an agent called isotretinoin, which is the active ingredient of Accutane, the acne treatment.

The five patients, age 10 to 39, were studied for two years when they developed a total of 121 tumours.

They were then prescribed isotretinoin for two years and the number of tumours fell to 25.

But when they stopped taking the drug, tumours devel-

oped again at the original rate. But the report, published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, recommends that until further research is completed isotretinoin should be used as an anti-cancer agent only in scientific studies involving patients who run a very high risk of developing multiple, dangerous skin tumours.

Dr John DiGiovanna, of the National Cancer Institute, at Bethesda, Maryland, in the United States, and a member of the research team, said at present the benefits of the drug were probably not great enough for most people to run

the risk of side-effects. Distribution of Accutane, made by Hoffmann-La Roche, was restricted in the United States last month at the request of the Food and Drug Administration after evidence of severe side-effects of fatal birth defects to babies of mothers undergoing acne treatment.

In Britain it is only prescribed in hospitals by specialists in skin clinics. As its next step the research team is to test isotretinoin at lower doses, look for derivatives that avoid side-effects and see if it could be more widely tested for the prevention of cancer.

Newsgirl's attacker jailed

Raymond Hewlett, a child molester, snatched a newspaper delivery girl and subjected her to a 100-mile terror ride in his car, part of it in the boot, Mold Crown Court was told yesterday.

Hewlett, who had two convictions for attacking girls, was branded a dangerous man and jailed for six years. Throughout the nightmare journey, when he tried to have sexual intercourse with her, the girl aged 14 remained remarkably calm.

As she was bounced around in the darkness of the boot after the sex attack the girl tried to forget her nightmare

by thinking of the lessons she was missing back in school. The court was told she was threatened with a knife and, while naked apart from her socks, was subjected to a sexual ordeal when she thought she was going to be raped.

The court heard the girl made an attempt to escape as she was driven to a quarry in North Wales. She abandoned any plans to escape when a knife with a six-inch blade was produced and then kept menacingly on the car seat.

When they arrived at a quarry at the Horseshoe Pass above Llangollen her attacker

held the knife to her face and started to undress her. The girl, who later told police she rarely panicked, told him there was no need for the knife and he kept it. In fear of his life she stripped at his command and Hewlett tried to have sexual intercourse.

She was then driven 50 miles in the boot and dumped in a wood near Ffestiniog. After walking in a daze for four hours she was taken to the police by a motorist.

Hewlett, aged 43, a father of three, of Wellsfield, Woodside in Telford, Shropshire, admitted kidnapping, false imprisonment and indecent assault.

The yuppie-mobile finds a home

Accelerating prices with a difference

By Robin Young

There is nothing like a Porsche to get them going down in the London Docklands.

Five riverside houses, languishing on the market since last October's stock market crash, have sold in a week at £370,000 each — once the incentive of a free Porsche 924 worth £23,000 was thrown in.

The cars, the yuppies' favourite runabouts, are not quite the generous discount they might appear, because the houses, at Blyth's Wharf, Narrow Street, in Limehouse, are £20,000 dearer now than they were just before the crash when two sold at £350,000 each.

Moreover the first phase of the 16-house development sold earlier last year at prices from just £15,000 to £325,000. "We wanted something a little different to give our marketing campaign impetus in the peak selling season in June", said Mr William Johnston, of the

estate agency Egerton, which devised the Porsche promotion with the developers, Soldhome. "After the stock market crash we decided we would let things settle and give people time to find that they were not all going to lose their City jobs."

"The Porsches gave us just the right push when it was needed."

Mr Johnston insists that the houses, neighbouring Dr David Owen's famous home and with balconies overlooking the river, represent a first rate vehicle for long-term investment with or without a car. Each house has four bedrooms, three bathrooms, and a garage for the Porsche.

"The cost works out at only £170 a square foot compared with £250 to £270 a square foot for two-bedroom flats on the river in Docklands", Mr Johnston said yesterday, "and these are virtually the only freehold houses on the river from here to Hammersmith."

At least one customer takes a similarly

rosy view of the prospects for a house with a Porsche up front. He has bought two — one to live and one to let. His wife, rather than the tenant, will presumably be getting the second Porsche.

There is parking in a private courtyard, if required for cars the customers already owned.

City home-seekers preferring the promise of real money to deals on wheels have another option. In Queenside House at Cascades, on the Isle of Dogs, Kentish Town is guaranteeing a 16% per cent increase over the next 18 months in the value of two and three bedroom flats currently priced at £136,000 to £285,000. If independent valuations do not come up to forecast, the developers promise to make good the shortfall "It is", the agent said yesterday, "a guarantee on which they are very unlikely to have to pay a penny."

No degree for student in parking fine row

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

Bristol University yesterday devalued its decision not to award a degree to a student who refuses to pay £80 in campus parking fines.

Mr Richard Kinder-Fabb, aged 21, a drama student, was told earlier this month that he had gained an upper second pass in his final examinations. But the university refused to allow him to graduate until he paid 16 £5 fines, imposed for parking in an official university car park reserved for dons.

A spokesman said the university's ordinances clearly stated that no student who owed the university money could be awarded a degree. If Mr Kinder-Fabb paid the money he would be able to graduate in the normal way. Mr Kinder-Fabb told *The*

Times that he had parked his blue Morris Minor in the university car park only in order to take his daughter Charlotte, aged five, to school when his wife was at work.

Mr Kinder-Fabb, from St Andrews, Bristol, said: "It is a matter of principle. The university allocates parking spaces on the basis of status rather than need."

"They even threatened to stop me taking exams at one point — they are quite dictatorial about it."

The university said: "Mr Kinder-Fabb was warned about this in March. He has had plenty of time to take some action."

Mr Kinder-Fabb said he would appeal to the university council.

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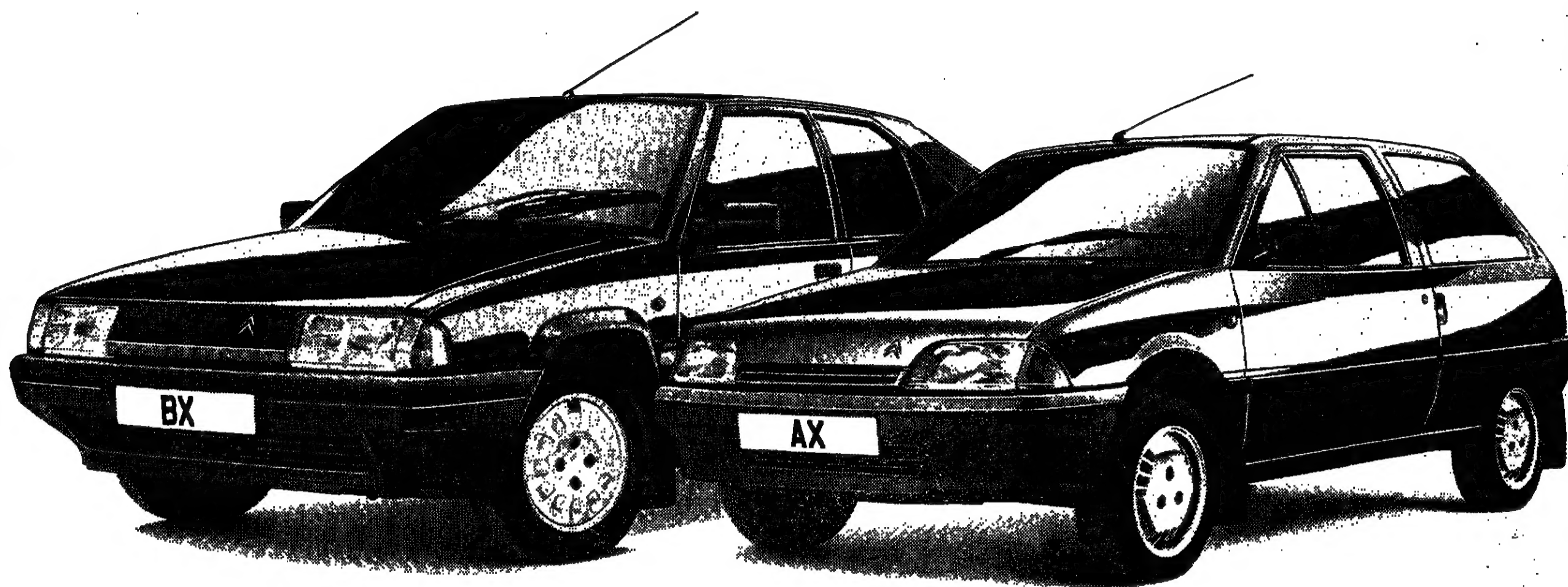
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LOAN PERIOD (MONTHS)	36	12	36	24	12	36	36
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Robber did not hesitate to shoot anyone 'Public enemy No 1' jailed after changing his plea

By Andrew Morgan

A man who shot three police officers, disabling one for life, during a raid on a security van yesterday given sentences totalling 159 years after pleading guilty at the Central Criminal Court.

Wayne Hurran, aged 27, admitted 10 charges of robbery, using firearms, attempted robbery and causing grievous bodily harm. However, Judge Pigot, QC, the Common Sergeant, made each of the sentences concurrent, meaning that Hurran will serve about 20 years.

He stole an estimated £1.7 million in four robberies, including the raid in March last year in Charlton, south London, where he shot the three officers who tackled him as he lay in wait for Group 4 security guards delivering £150,000 to a supermarket. Hurran escaped

but his accomplice, Nicholas Dunford, aged 21, from north London, was arrested.

Dunford was jailed for 11 years last Wednesday after he was convicted of conspiracy to rob and attempted robbery.

Judge Pigot, QC, told Hurran, who changed his plea on the second day of the trial: "I am satisfied you are a dangerous and ruthless robber in the first division of armed robbers who are prepared to wound and kill for high stakes."

Hurran, top of the Metropolitan Police's wanted list for more than a year, shot two probationary officers, Police Constable Philip Rainsford, aged 22, in the leg, and PC John Healey, aged 26, in the stomach. The worst injuries were suffered by Sergeant David Hadaway, aged 40, who was crippled when

Hurran shot him through the thigh.

The officer, now walking with a stick and able to work for only three hours a week, went for Hurran with a truncheon and hit him over the head before being shot.

The judge commended Sgt Hadaway for his gallantry. "The truncheon was just about as effective as a bayonet against a tank. He set an outstanding standard of courage for the men who were under him."

Just prior to the raid on the Group 4 van, Hurran stole £49,000 at gunpoint from a security guard outside a bank in Euston Road and escaped on a motor cycle. After the raid, he went to a public house with an accomplice, but the cycle was noticed. He threatened police with a Browning gun and escaped in a hijacked minicab, firing shots at his pursuers.

However, he left finger prints on a glass and those were matched with prints found at other robberies. Hurran fled to Tenerife, then The Netherlands and Belgium, with his wife and two children. He is believed to have invested most of the proceeds of the robberies in those countries.

In August last year, he returned for a raid on Sadler's Wells theatre, north London, and stole £75,000, again escaping on a motor cycle and firing at police. He was arrested in a house in Chingford, Essex, last October after it was surrounded by a dozen armed detectives. They recovered three hand guns and ammunition.

Mr John Bevan, for the prosecution, told the court that Hurran had been the leader of a loosely formed gang of robbers. "Hurran had no hesitation in shooting at anyone who got in his way."

During his remand in Brixton, south London, Hurran, unemployed, of Strawberry Vale Estate, Finchley, beat senseless four wardens. Last night, Det Chief Inspector John Bassett said: "In my book, he is public enemy number one. He is the most vicious and hardened criminal I have come across. I would say he is a hard, cold, calculating psychopath."

Hurran was both feared and respected in the underworld. Robbers knew that if he was on their team his audacity and ruthlessness would put cash in their pockets.

Sergeant Hadaway, from Greenwich police station, south-east London, who still has a bullet in his leg, said outside the court that as he shouted to Hurran "he turned round and pulled out a gun. He faced us and told us to get back. He pulled the trigger twice but it only clicked. Then, he took a second gun."

Sgt Hadaway added: "We had no guns and certainly seemed inadequate, but perhaps it is best that we are not armed. Those are the conditions most of us join in and we accept them."

PC Rainsford, who continued to chase after Hurran shot and broke his leg, said: "I approached him within a few feet and the gun went off. I didn't know that I was shot. I couldn't feel any pain."



The three officers shot by Hurran, from left, PC Philip Rainsford, Sergeant David Hadaway and PC John Healey.

Tube fire 'can be repeated'

Another "unforeseen incident" such as the King's Cross disaster could happen again, Dr Tony Ridley, chairman and managing director of London Underground, said yesterday.

But Dr Ridley, speaking at the King's Cross inquiry entered its final day, said Underground managers were not complacent about safety, in spite of such accusations during the investigation into last November's fire.

"There are a number of things we have recognized as shortcomings and action is being taken whether or not these shortcomings in any way contributed to the fire at King's Cross," he said on the BBC Radio 4 programme Today.

"If there could be the unforeseen incident at King's Cross there could be an unforeseen incident elsewhere on the system and I can assure you that we are taking action to ensure this sort of thing doesn't happen again."

In future, equal priority will be given to congestion, crime and fire safety, Dr Ridley said.

Tube chiefs might refuse to accept "unpalatable judgments" from the inquiry into the King's Cross fire last November in which 31 people died, its last day was told yesterday.

The attitude of London Underground and London Regional Transport to the fire had caused "serious disquiet", Mr Roger Henderson, QC, counsel to the inquiry, said.

And there was a question mark over whether they would accept the vital lessons to be learned.

Mr Henderson, in his final submission to the record-breaking inquiry, which has lasted 91 days and cost an estimated £4 million, also called for "a major investment in safety."

He wanted a huge spending programme on safety improvements on the Underground, even greater than the size of the station modernization programme.

"The report to the Secretary of State will necessarily have to address the question of whether London Underground and London Regional

Final day of King's Cross disaster inquiry

Vital lessons 'may not be accepted'

The inquiry was conducted by Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, who was advised by four assessors: Major Anthony King, an inspecting officer of railways in the Department of Transport; Dr Alan Roberts, director of the explosion and flame laboratory at the Health and Safety Executive; Sir Peter Daryl, former chief inspector

of fire services for England and Wales; and Professor Bernard Crossland, former pro-vice-chancellor of Queens University, Belfast, and president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

It sat for 500 hours, examining more than 80,000 documents, 50 special reports, 13 videos and hearing 150 witnesses.

Transport are prepared to accept unpalatable judgments and to ensure that the lessons to be learned have been truly learned and are not rejected in the corporate minds and hearts of LUL and LRT," he said.

"The close personal involvement of Sir Keith Bright (LRT's chairman), first in the apparent promotion of the arson case and then in the promotion of LUL's corporate view, that the unexpected ferocity of the fire and its wholly exceptional speed of development must lie elsewhere than in the basic facts that this was a chimney lined on one side with many layers of paint, and on the

other side with many tons of wood into which a wooden staircase had been inserted, continue to cause us serious disquiet."

Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, counsel for the makers of special paint used in the escalator shaft thought by London Underground to have been a vital cause of the disaster, had "expressly impugned the bona fides of LUL and LRT."

He had referred to "exculpation and compensation, in other words, saving skins and possibly money by spreading the blame."

Mr Henderson, referring to the arguments between scientists at the inquiry, said: "It

is our melancholy conclusion that London Underground was enthusiastic about supporting theories which their four experts have variously rejected and which fly in the face of a careful, detailed study of the evidence."

"We have been greatly exercised in our minds as to why such determined efforts have been made to attribute the unexpected rapidity of the development of the fire to the ceiling paint. This we leave to the court."

Earlier Mr Henderson, who began proceedings with his opening statement on February 1, said the disaster was "foreseeable" in law.

"Inexcusable logic that an unfought, well-filled fire would endanger lives was, in the circumstances, capable of being foreseen."

London Underground had tried to answer the logic by saying they had expected the fire would be controlled and that people would have been removed from the danger area. "But the evidence shows that there was no system in place to achieve such a reliable response."

City sheriffs win office

LORD MAYOR SHERIFFS CITY OFFICERS



Mr Francis McWilliams, an alderman of the City of London (left), and Mr Simon Block, a member of the Court of Common Council, in Guildhall Yard after their election as Sheriffs of the City yesterday. The position, pre-dating the Norman conquest, is the only elected shrieval office. They will be admitted formally in September. (Photograph: James Morgan)

Boycott fear over entry fee to village

Inhabitants of Clovelly in north Devon are apparently concerned that an entry fee introduced by the owner of the village will put off visitors to the detriment of local businesses.

Visitors must now pay 80p each to enter the famous cobbled high street and scenic harbour. About 300,000 tourists visit the village each year.

The landlord of Clovelly, which has a population of 200, is Mr John Rous, whose family have owned it for 250 years. He introduced the toll to pay for an £800,000 tourist centre that opened yesterday and the costs of maintaining the village.

He said residents and their friends and relatives would not have to pay the toll, but some residents are complaining that people living in the area will no longer visit. Until now they have paid only for car parking.

Fan charged

Paul Scarrott, aged 32, of Nottingham, who was deported from West Germany during the European football championships, was charged yesterday with obtaining money from the Department of Health and Social Security by deception and stealing £110 from a fruit machine.

Rail car listed

A nineteenth-century railway carriage at Wither, near Bodmin, Cornwall, which has been home to one family for 55 years, has been declared a listed building by the Department of the Environment.

Bat check-up

Nearly 400 people spent early yesterday counting Durham's 2,000 bats in what the organizers said was the world's largest bat watch. Durham Bat Group set up the count to check on numbers and raise public awareness about bats.

Theft plea

A Liverpool Labour councillor who admitted three theft charges involving council expenses was yesterday jailed for four months. Stephen Wilde, aged 37, of Manrobert Crescent, Walton, claimed more than £300 for overnight stays he did not make. He was bailed pending an appeal.

Library order

More than 150 protesters who have occupied three east London libraries for the last 14 weeks to prevent their closure were yesterday given two weeks to leave, when the High Court granted possession orders to the London Borough of Hackney.

Crime offer

Police in Essex are to offer financial rewards to people who reveal the identities of criminals in a scheme to be launched next week.

PARLIAMENT

Hurd attacks 'stupid drinking'

Stupid drinking undoubtedly lay at the heart of much minor crime and indeed major crime, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said when he opened a Commons debate on policing London. Such stupidity would be confronted by the Government without straying into "bossiness" that would antagonize people.

He said: "It is a subject that requires a response from Government, from law makers and from parents and teachers."

The Metropolitan Police had introduced crime screening to concentrate detective work on crimes where clear-ups were most likely, but all serious crimes were investigated. They had to work to clean violence out of the atmosphere of London. They could not allow this city to degenerate to the standards of New York, Los Angeles, and Miami.

Labour policy was confused. Its view had been that Mrs Thatcher was responsible for crime because she created unemployment and poverty. Now, it was saying that she was responsible for crime because she created prosperity and affluence.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that one

principal cause of crime was unemployment and poverty, particularly in London, where grinding poverty existed cheek by jowl with affluence.

A new form of crime was committed by the affluent young as a result of values which were increasingly fashionable in society and advocated and encouraged by the Government, which had spent almost a decade extolling the virtues of getting rich quick, but abandoning responsibility for other people's health and housing.

There was a philosophy that people could do whatever they liked on a Saturday night so long as they paid for the damage. They, like the Prime Minister, believed that there was no such thing as society — only individuals.

These young men were not very different from the upwardly mobile hoodlums who drove out and tyrannized market towns. Indeed they were often the same people.

On screening, nothing was more likely to undermine the people's faith in the police than to be told that a particular crime was not one to which the police gave high priority and that they had to expect that sort of thing if they lived in that area.

He wanted to see co-operation

between individuals and the police and between the people's representatives and the police. That was why he favoured an elected police authority, not in day-to-day control of the police, but able to guide the force on the



Ms Abbott: The police must be above suspicion.

priorities of the people whom they protected.

"Even if the police have the manpower they want and the facilities they want and the resources they want, crime in this country will increase until we encourage a different standard of values based on the needs of the whole community. This Government is incapable of encouraging that standard of values, so crime will go on

increasing until this Government goes."

Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North, Lab) said that the influence of freemasonry on the police force was very serious. The power of a masonic lodge in any organization was very sinister and insidious. Membership of any kind of secret organization laid people open to blackmail.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, SLD) said that in a "cash and grab" society, where many displayed the evidence of their success, it was not surprising that the young, living on social security often had no council estates, should turn to crime.

Sir Geoffrey Finlayson (Hampstead and Highgate, C) said that he was not a freemason and never had been. In view of the charitable work they did, he would be proud to be one and did not believe that membership was incompatible with being a policeman.

Ms Diane Abbott (Hackney North and Stoke Newington, Lab) said that the police force should be like Caesar's wife — above suspicion. There was no doubt that the continual drip of allegations about freemasonry did not leave the Metropolitan Police above reproach.

for the very young, the disabled and adults.

On Wednesday, peers start the report stage of the Local Government Finance Bill, which brings in the poll tax.

Peers on the libertarian right will make a final attempt to amend a private member's Bill requiring children to be strapped in to the rear seats of cars where restraints are fitted. If it is not given a third reading in the Lords during Monday's supper break, the Government is expected to find more time to help it get on to the statute book.

June 24 1988

Protests at firearms controls

The Government's proposals for tightening up the firearms laws were given strong support from two former police officers who sit in the House of Lords.

Many peers with shooting interests, however, protested at the new restrictions contained in the Firearms (Amendment) Bill, which was given a second reading.

The Bill, introduced after the Hungerford tragedy last summer, has passed the Commons.

In a maiden speech, Lord Nelson (C), a former detective sergeant, said that after nearly 23 years in the police he could tell opponents of the Bill that to experience the sensation of having a loaded sawn-off shotgun pointed at him was very different from the relatively tranquil atmosphere at the local gun club.

Lord Knights (Ind), former Chief Constable of West Midlands, said that in urban areas there was now a fear and apprehension of armed crime which was very real and could not be ignored.

Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Home Office, said that the Bill recognized the proper and reasonable interests of the shooting community and acknowledged the paramount concern of public safety.

Lord Portsmouth (C), in a maiden speech, said that misinformation and confusion had ruled in the Bill. There was not sufficient evidence to support the drastic step of banning self-loading rifles.

The Earl of Northesk (C) said that the Bill was unnecessary, conceived out of hysteria and in haste and because of pressure from the media and the police.

Lord Wynford (C) said that the Bill could result in the demise of many types of gun clubs.

THE TIMES FRENCH GAME OF BOULES

The game of Boules, otherwise known as Pétanque, is suitable for all ages, demanding skill rather than physical prowess. It is perfect for playing on the beach or in the garden and will provide many hours of entertainment for all members of the family.

To play the game, two teams are needed of one to four people. The rules are straightforward, the object of the game being to throw the boules as near as possible to the wooden jack. Points are awarded to the winning team and a game continues until one team has gained thirteen points.

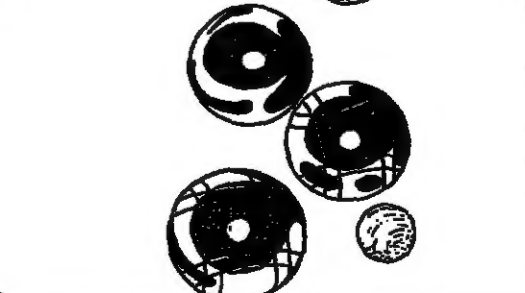
Two sets are available, both made in France: a two player set comprising of 6 boules (2 sets of 3) with 1 jack and a family set consisting of 8 boules (4 sets of 2) and 2 jacks. The boules are chrome plated and conveniently packed in a burgundy vinyl case complete with set of rules. Both sets are easy to carry, making them very suitable for the holidays.

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Pope's visit to Austria

Jews demand firm condemnation of rising anti-Semitism

From Roger Boyes, Vienna

Leaders of the Jewish community yesterday sharply criticized the Pope, calling on him to make a more forceful statement condemning anti-Semitism in Austria and to forge diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel.

Herr Paul Grosz, president of the 6,000-strong Jewish community in Austria, indicated (without naming names) that anti-Semitism has been growing since President Waldheim's election two years ago.

The Pope, who had invited the Jewish spokesmen for a breakfast meeting at the Papal Nunciature — technically outside Austrian territory — listened with a serious expression as Herr Grosz declared that Austrians were still parting over their participation in the events of the Second World War.

Referring to a new wave of anti-Semitism, Herr Grosz said: "The occurrences in Austria in the past two years have shown — particularly at the time of the President's visit to the Vatican — that many Austrians have still not come to terms with their past. It is considered patriotic to remain silent about the matter — but unpatriotic to speak out. One prefers to hold foreigners or Jews responsible for any problems that crop up."

The Pope, too, could do more, he said. "With deep regret we miss a public statement from Your Holiness, similar to the one made in Cologne, concerning the Austrian nation's relationship to its past." Finally, said Herr Grosz, the Vatican should recognize Israel diplomatically and thus clearly "reject Palestinian terrorism whose declared intention is to destroy Israel".

The Pope had anticipated some of the attacks in his prepared speech, which stressed the efforts of the Vatican to build bridges with the Jewish people. He also alluded to his visit to the Rome synagogue and emphasized the right of all peoples — whether Jewish or Palestinian — to their homeland. But the Pope did not comment on the charges of Austrian anti-Semitism, perhaps thinking that his symbolic visit to Mauthausen concentration camp later in the day would make his point.

The Mauthausen visit, however, was not enough to still the fears of the Jews. Chief Rabbi Paul Cezanne Eisenberger of Austria told reporters that he was "very, very disappointed" by the Pope's Mauthausen homily, which did not stress sufficiently the suffering of Jewish victims.

The controversy was perhaps inevitable. The Austrian press has been nervously floating rumours for months that the Jewish community would use the papal trip for an attack on the wartime record of Dr Waldheim and on the attitudes of the more benighted Austrian Catholics. In the event, Austrian commentators seemed relieved that the criticism was not more peppy.

The Pope is evidently more concerned with healing wounds in Austria than creating fresh rows. Now that the uproar surrounding Dr Waldheim's war years in the Balkans has receded somewhat, the Pope sees the chance of persuading Austrians to live together again a bit more comfortably.

He also wants to throw a lifeline to Eastern Europe. The scene yesterday in Trausdorf, close to the Hungarian border, was remarkable. Almost 2,000 buses of Hungarian pilgrims had crossed from the East in the early morning, and thousands of individual pilgrims had walked across the frontier, waved through by Hungarian and Yugoslav border police, to the large boggy field where Mass was celebrated. Among the pilgrims was a Hungarian girl in a primitive iron lung mounted on motorcycle wheels, pushed from East to West for the service.

Addressing the Hungarians in their language and the Yugoslav pilgrims in Croatian, the Pope pleaded for a return to good Christian values and for a Europe united by its Christian faith. Poles waved Solidarity banners and the Hungarians sang, danced and clapped as he called for the reassertion of Christianity in East and West. There were surprisingly few Austrian pilgrims at the open-air Mass.

After Trausdorf came Mauthausen and Salzburg, where the Pope lectured the Austrian bishops on their need to stay firm in interpreting Church teachings. The Pope has been worried about the secular drift of what was once a staunchly Catholic country, the numbers of abortions and divorces and flagging church attendances.

Settlers and Arabs clash in Israel violence



Two Orthodox Jews complaining to a mounted policeman after their bus had been stoned by Palestinian youths near the old city of Jerusalem yesterday.

Later police pulled about 20 Arab suspects off waiting buses at the East Jerusalem central bus station and detained them (Reuters reports).

In the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, a Jewish settler stabbed by an Arab chased his attacker through a crowded marketplace and shot him.

In Nablus in the West Bank, another Jewish settler shot and wounded nine Palestinians when he fired on stone throwers who pelted his car after Friday prayers, Arab and hospital sources said. Witnesses said the man was bleeding in the arm.

The incidents were the most serious since a communiqué issued on Wednesday by underground leaders of the six-month Palestinian uprising, who called for intensification of attacks on Israelis. The Army said it was investigating the Nablus report.

In Hebron, a flashpoint of Arab-Israeli violence, Mr Yona Haikin, aged 35, a settler, was returning from shopping when he was stabbed in the chest and back, Israeli radio said. Mr Haikin, who fired his pistol once and missed, chased his Palestinian attacker for more than 50 yards before trapping him at a roadblock and shooting him in the stomach. The Israeli was in serious but stable condition. The Palestinian's condition was not immediately known.

Since the West Bank's capture by Israel in 1967, dozens of Jewish families have settled in the centre of Hebron, an Arab town holy to both Jews and Muslims as the burial site of the prophet Abraham. Mr Uri Ariel, secretary-general of the council representing the 65,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank, urged the Government to expel the attacker and destroy his house.

In Jerusalem, Muslims left Temple Mount mosques after Friday prayers without incident, but police expected protests today.

Israel's High Court of Justice has freed a Palestinian held without trial for the first time since the start of the uprising, the Justice Ministry said yesterday.

A spokeswoman said the court on Thursday ordered the immediate release of Mr Hatem Abdul-Kader, a journalist and one of about 2,500 Palestinians jailed for up to six months under administrative detention orders. The spokeswoman said the decision, based on technical problems relating to his arrest, did not signal a change of policy.

But legal sources told *The Jerusalem Post* the ruling would force the Defence Ministry to be more specific and careful before using its detention powers in future.

The Army ordered the release of 45 administrative detainees yesterday. They were among 89 prisoners being freed with the aim of restoring normal life in the occupied territories, where at least 220 Palestinians and four Israelis have died since the uprising erupted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in December.

WORLD SUMMARY

Gandhi shake-up after poll losses

Delhi — Chief Ministers in two Indian states have resigned as the ruling Congress (I) party of Mr Rajiv Gandhi casts about for election winners in the wake of last week's disaster at the polls (Michael Hamlyn writes).

Mr Vir Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister of the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, said he was resigning at the request of the party high command. He denied that it had anything to do with the party's overwhelming defeat at Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh's second largest city. But party reports unanimously blamed him for a disorganized campaign. Congress (I) officials in Uttar Pradesh met last night to elect Mr Narayan Tiwari, Finance Minister in the central Government, as Chief Minister for the region.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister in the western state of Maharashtra surrounding Bombay has also resigned. Mr S.B. Chavan was appointed two years ago for his second term to try to heal the wounds in the party caused by the intrigues against his predecessor. But he has singularly failed to achieve this. His successor is Mr Sharad Pawar.

Angola talks halted

Talks in Cairo ending the war in Angola broke off yesterday after a two-hour session at which there was a "heated" exchange between Cuban and South African delegates (Our Foreign Staff writes). Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who was largely instrumental in organizing the meeting of Angolan, Cuban and South African delegations, said there would be a round of informal talks before the summit resumed today.

War Dead Honoured: The South African delegation yesterday honoured countrymen who fell in Egypt in the Second World War. They are the first South African officials to visit Cairo since the war, as Egypt has barred entry to that nation's citizens.

Oslo's tactical move

Brussels — Oslo has agreed to allow German combat troops into Norway for the first time since Hitler's occupation from 1940 to 1945 as part of a move by Nato to shore up its defences (Frederick Bonart writes).

Nato's defence planning committee is to establish a multinational force to replace a Canadian brigade previously earmarked for the task. The new force will be made up of US, West German and Canadian troops, a Nato spokesman said. Canada had previously given notice to Nato that it wanted to reassign some of its troops.

Defence bribes query

Washington (Reuters) — Switzerland has asked the Pentagon and two US aircraft manufacturers for information about charges of military contract corruption before making a \$2 billion (£1.14 billion) purchase of fighter planes, the Swiss Embassy said yesterday. The statement represents the first known repercussions abroad from the US investigation of alleged fraud and bribery. McDonnell Douglas's FA 18 fighter plane has been named in connection with the inquiry. McDonnell Douglas is competing against General Dynamics to sell about 40 military aircraft to Switzerland.

Jailed Briton's appeal

Mr Roger Cooper, right, the British businessman held in Tehran, has urged the Government to take specific steps to improve relations with Iran (Andrew McEwen writes). Extracts from a 16-page letter which he sent back with four parliamentarians who visited Iran this week were released yesterday.

The letter is expected to be shown to Mr David Mellor, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, when he meets the parliamentarians on Monday.

Mr Cooper, aged 53, a nephew of the late poet Robert Graves, proposes that Britain's arms embargo against Iran should be scrapped on the grounds that it will not end the Gulf War. He also proposes, among other things, giving the Iranian Government grants, restoring full diplomatic links and allowing Iran to resume its consular mission in Manchester.

He wrote: "It would help if the Iranian public realized that Britain is not entirely composed of punks, homosexuals, brazen hussies, AIDS victims, football hooligans and City sharks, which is the prevailing view today."



Soviet writer praises Khrushchev 'bravery' in denouncing dictator

Brezhnev gets the blame for rescuing Stalinism

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Leonid Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, in some of the strongest criticism yet of recent history, has been held responsible for the revival of Stalinism.

Writing in the weekly *Nedelnyy*, Mr Igor Bestuzhev-Lada, a leading intellectual, blamed Brezhnev for having undone all the good Khrushchev had achieved towards ridding the country of Stalin's legacy. Khrushchev's "secret speech" denouncing Stalin — which has still not been published in the Soviet Union — was described by Mr Bestuzhev-Lada as an act of personal bravery.

The writer blamed Brezhnev for the deterioration in standards of social and intellectual life in the Soviet Union over the past 30 years. By personal example, Mr Bestuzhev-Lada said, Brezhnev had encouraged attitudes of master-servant relations, haughtiness and sycophancy.

A caste had evolved which was exempt from all social and legal norms and which cut itself off from ordinary people. A closet mentality developed, he said, which was the very opposite of *glasnost*.

Singled out for particular condemnation was Brezhnev's tendency to give everyone, including writers and artists, ranks and awards. In the academic world, Mr Bestuzhev-Lada said, this had wholly negative results.

The Soviet Union had 25 per cent of the world's academics, but Soviet academics accounted for less than 2 per cent of footnotes in scholarly papers. This put the country on a par with India and Brazil.

It was the second criticism of Brezhnev to have appeared this week. On Thursday, *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* published reminiscences of the Brezhnev years by five Soviet citizens.

Among his crimes they listed moral weakness, and his delight in lavish praise and gifts at a time when the economy was in difficulty. One writer, a senior economist, accused him of committing a crime against his own people by increasing alcohol production in an attempt to compensate for the shortages of consumer goods and food.

Over the past year, Brezhnev has been increasingly blamed for the failure of the Soviet economy in the late 1970s and early 1980s. A city and streets which were named after him have had their old names restored. He is also being held responsible for the continuation of Stalinism.

The resumption of anti-Brezhnev criticism in the days before the Communist Party conference suggests that the proponents of radical reform see the "Brezhnevites" as the chief obstacle to change. By blaming Brezhnev for economic problems and associating him with Stalinism, they can achieve two objectives at once. They emphasize that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev is the revolutionary who wants to break with the past, and they demonstrate the need for thorough, rather than cosmetic, change.

Estonian rights: An official commission in Estonia has begun legal work on restoring justice to thousands of Estonians repressed under Stalin (Reuters reports). New laws to consolidate "democratization" are being drafted. Some 60,000 Estonians were forcibly deported from the republic in 1941, many dying en route.

Protests in Burma: Economic ills fuel riots

By Anatol Lieven

Protests against the Government of General Ne Win appear to be spreading from the Burmese capital, Rangoon, to the rest of the country.

Emergency restrictions were imposed yesterday in the port of Pegu, 30 miles north of Rangoon, after rioting on Wednesday night in which the post office and a government office were burnt down, according to unconfirmed diplomatic reports.

Violent unrest began in Rangoon on Tuesday when the university was declared closed after a week of student protests. Students also appear to be leading the disturbances elsewhere. Colleges are reported to have been closed in towns from Moulmein in the south to Meiktila in the far north. In Mandalay, Burma's second largest city and the former royal capital, a curfew is in force and the universities have been closed.

From Rangoon, where 77 arrests have been reported, there are conflicting accounts of the situation at the Shwedagon Pagoda, one of Burma's holiest shrines. The students who were reported to have occupied it on Wednesday have apparently left or been ejected by security forces, who are surrounding the temple. Troops are also reported to be moving into the capital.

Students, like those on salaries with nothing to sell on the black market, have suffered particularly badly from Burma's deteriorating economic situation. At the end of last year Burma asked for and received from the United Nations the status of a Least Developed Nation.

The economy has stagnated under the system of "Burmese Socialism" imposed by General Ne Win and his Burmese Socialist Programme Party. After a speech last year in which General Ne Win admitted that changes were needed, measures were taken to liberalize the trade in rice.

But because official prices cannot compete with those offered on the black market, the Government's rice procurement programme, on which many people in the towns are dependent, was damaged. Distribution of food has also been damaged by an acute shortage of petrol — though it is an oil-producing country — and spare parts for its disintegrating vehicles, and by the perennial guerrilla war in border areas.

Great public bitterness was also caused by the Government's action last September in abolishing several denominations of banknotes without warning or compensation. This move was apparently intended to hit the financial reserves of black marketers and the various tribal rebel groups but it also wiped out the savings of ordinary people.

In March there was a serious outbreak of student-led rioting in Rangoon which is believed to have left more than 60 people dead. The universities were then closed. As soon as they reopened on May 30 protests recommenced, leading up to Tuesday's violence in Rangoon.

General Ne Win's Government is considered to be in serious difficulties. This impression has been strengthened by the circulation in Rangoon of highly critical letters to the general from one of the men who helped him to power in 1962, retired Brigadier-General Aung Gyi.

General Aung Gyi is reported to have been jailed last week for leaking the letters to the public. He joins a large prison population in Burma, whose sufferings were highlighted in an Amnesty International report last month.

Polish debt crisis increases West's influence on reform

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

As Mr Zdzislaw Sadowski, Poland's Deputy Prime Minister, completed a four-day visit to London yesterday it became clear that Warsaw's debt crisis has placed Britain and the United States in a strong position to persuade it to speed up economic and democratic reforms.

Unless Poland gets agreement from its international creditors to suspend payments on its \$39 billion (£21.6 billion) foreign debt for about five years, its recovery plans are doomed. Mr Sadowski made that clear in his London talks and it is also accepted by Whitehall and Washington experts. But both capitals are saying they will not give consent without greater commitment to reform by Warsaw.

Mr Sadowski used a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday, and with the Governor of the Bank of England and officials of two clearing banks earlier in the week, to try to obtain support. He said he had found "great understanding" of Poland's problems.

He is to fly to Washington today to try to persuade the International Monetary Fund to approve an adjustment programme for Poland. This is seen as essential if creditors are to suspend payments for more than a year. Sir Geoffrey is understood to have indicated Britain's support for such a programme.

Mr Sadowski, a non-member of the Communist Party, was brought into the Government because of his academic credentials and given the job of deregulating the economy more quickly.

But there remains a gulf between the Polish Government's idea of the pace it should set and the West's demands.

There is strong resistance in Congress to US funding for an IMF or World Bank operation to help Poland. Mr Sadowski made it clear that he was hoping for British support to soften the objections.

In a speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs on Tuesday, he complained bitterly about the West's reluctance to assist Poland.

"If we obtain some co-operation then the (reform) programme will be carried out very radically; if not it is condemned to a slower pace," he said. British sources viewed this as putting the cart before the horse.

Mr Sadowski has also shown an awareness that the underlying problem is the Polish Government's image in the West. But while he argues that change is under way, Whitehall and Washington remain unconvinced about the intentions of the Government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr Thatcher is to visit Poland in October, and Warsaw is hoping she will help to brighten its image in the West. Her influence in shaping British and American views of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, made a big impression in Warsaw. But she will not lightly do the same for Poland, and part of the Government's aim in inviting Mr Sadowski to London was to signal the changes that she will want to see before giving her help.

Whitehall sources said that the interest alone on Poland's debts was between \$2 billion (£1.14 billion) and \$3 billion a year, and its economy could not manage more than \$1.5 billion.

The Paris club of government creditors is temporarily suspending a backlog of debt repayments covering the period since 1981. But the arrangement is for one year only and Warsaw is looking for a much longer break.

Warning of global danger as heat wave rolls on

From Michael Blayon, Washington

The present heat wave and drought in the United States is part of a global warming trend, and evidence that the "greenhouse effect" has already begun, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientist has testified to Congress.

Dr James Hansen told the Senate energy committee that the Earth was warmer in the first five months of 1988 than in any comparable period since measurements began 130 years ago. He said it was 99 per cent certain that the warming trend was not a natural variation but was caused by a build-up of carbon dioxide and other artificial gases in the atmosphere.

Dr Hansen, a leading expert on climate change, said it was time to stop waffling and acknowledge that the long-forecast greenhouse effect had already begun. He said this would alter the global climate and affect life on Earth for centuries to come.

In the United States, the Midwest and South-east would be subject to frequent episodes of very high temperatures and drought in the next decade and beyond. His warning came as the heat wave maintained its relentless hold on most of the country. Forty per cent of US counties have now been declared disaster areas. Dr Richard Lyng, the Agriculture Secretary, told farm belt governors that there was no question about the seriousness of this year's drought. Its repercussions would be felt around the world.

At a meeting in Chicago to discuss emergency measures to help hard-pressed farmers, the governors of the 11 worst-hit states called for quick federal action to form a national drought policy. One proposal that ran into sharp opposition was to divert up to 9,000 cu. ft. of water a second from Lake Michigan to the drought-depleted Mississippi, which has now reached almost record low levels.

Choked with stranded barges, the river has been reduced to a narrow waterway, and the US Army Corps of Engineers has dredged channels to keep traffic moving. The river is 20 ft below normal and still falling. At New Orleans it is only one foot above sea level, a record low. Industries dependent on river ports are suffering, and hydro-electric stations in the Tennessee Valley have cut their output by more than 20 per cent.

The searing heat, which brought record temperatures of more than 100 deg F. to Washington and other big cities, moderated slightly in the East, but there has been little rain to relieve the Midwest drought.

Farmers are slaughtering cattle and selling livestock in panic reactions in many states. Corn and soybean futures prices have risen to near record levels at the Chicago Board of Trade, and economists say this will lead to sharp rises in food prices. Congress has already warned food companies not to profiteer from the drought, and the Government is alarmed that price rises could fuel inflation.

About 20 big cities have experienced record temperatures for June, and many have appealed to drivers not to use their cars as ozone levels, aggravated by exhaust fumes, reach unhealthy levels. In Boston, where 12 people died last week from heat, a heat emergency was declared, and air-conditioned shelters were set up for the elderly in two schools.

Utility companies have reported record demands for electricity.

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Professor Rea: turn tables on

Sniffer dogs search for landslide victims as hopes fade

By Our Foreign Staff

Rescue workers dodging huge falling rocks yesterday searched for scores of landslide victims in the Turkish village of Catak, but hopes of finding any survivors were fading.

A 31-member West German team with 21 sniffer dogs joined 50 Turkish civil workers in rescue efforts as rocks tumbled down a steep mountain, raising clouds of dust and scattering relief workers.

A truck driver and a villager were injured by flying boulders in two separate slides.

No one at the site was willing to put a figure on how many people were engulfed when the landslide struck the Black Sea village at breakfast time on Thursday.

The Turkish Red Crescent said the total could be up to 300. But the deputy governor of the nearby port of Trabzon, Mr Erkan Isiglan, said he could not agree with that estimate.

"I do not know how and why the Red Crescent may have made such an announcement, if they have. It is extremely difficult to estimate the death toll but very cau-

tiously, I would say between 50 and 75 at most," he said.

The West German team was gloomy about the prospect of finding survivors. "The chances are very small that anyone is still alive. But it is too early to say for sure," Dr Stefan Luhrs, head of the team, said.

Another team member, Herr Wolfgang Kreischer, was more pessimistic. "We have lost all hope. If we can find survivors, this would be a great success. The people are trapped between earth and water. It is very unlikely that they can be supplied with air. They may all be crushed ... There is at least five metres (about 15 ft) of earth," he said.

Earth-moving machines picked away at about half a million tonnes of sodden earth covering the village, while police blew whistles to warn rescue workers of massive rock falls as parts of the mountain continued to collapse.

Thirty hours after the disaster, the sniffer dogs flown in by the West German team of experts had failed to locate any of the 100 likely victims, another team member said.

"We've dug five deep pits into areas indicated by the

dogs, but found nobody. We'll go on trying: we'll be working through the night," Herr Klaus Koller, of the Mannheim-based Rescue Dog Association, said.

Three West German tourists are among those known to be missing, according to a Trabzon tourism official. He said they had been travelling on a bus swept away by the landslide. Two other West Germans travelling with them had escaped.

Meanwhile, a member of Parliament, Mr Ali Eser, said that villagers had complained to him about the rescue operation.

"They say the bulldozers are digging in the wrong place. They say every effort should be made directly over the road," he said.

● PEKING: A landslide triggered by heavy rains killed 17 people and seriously injured 33 in southern China's Jiangxi province on Tuesday, the China Daily reported yesterday (AP reports).

Seven people were still missing from the landslide, which buried 32 houses in the village of Xiayuan. Rescue operations were under way for 4,000 people stranded by floods in the province.



West German rescue workers using sniffer dogs yesterday to locate victims of the landslide at the Turkish village of Catak.

EEC still divided over future as it reaches out across Iron Curtain

Realities of trade narrow East-West gap

By Michael Dynes

A big step towards ending 30 years of virtually unrelenting enmity between the two estranged halves of Europe will be taken formally today, with the signing of a declaration of "mutual recognition" between the EEC and the Soviet-led trading bloc, Comecon.

Although heralded by Lord Plumb, president of the European Parliament, as destined to "change the map of Europe", by itself the declaration will alter little other than the atmospheres of inter-European trade.

West European business executives anticipating a dramatic expansion of trading opportunities, and EEC politicians fearful about the prospects of a flood of cheap imports over the Iron Curtain, will have to wait a very long time before their hopes or anxieties are realized — if indeed they ever are.

The declaration, which will be

signed by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Willy de Clercq, European Commissioner for External Relations, and Mr Vyacheslav Svyov, the Soviet Secretary of Comecon, commits the two trading blocs to little more than a formal acknowledgment of each other's existence.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has been credited with overturning the Soviet policy of hostility to the EEC by manoeuvring Comecon (which groups the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam) towards proposing normalization terms acceptable to Brussels. Hitherto, Moscow seemed determined to retain tight control over East European trade by demanding that the EEC conduct all trade accords with Comecon. But Brussels has persistently refused to deal exclu-

sively with a "phantom organization." Unlike the ECC, Comecon is not a supranational body, and has no authority to negotiate international trade agreements on behalf of its members — hence the EEC's insistence that bilateral

Oslo (Reuters) — Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian Prime Minister, said yesterday that she had invited heads of government from the European Free Trade Association to Oslo next March to

trade accords must run parallel with bloc-to-bloc recognition.

But the new Ostpolitik nearly founded last month over the so-called "Berlin Clause", which Brussels writes into all international agreements in an effort to guarantee that its provisions extend to West Berlin.

A formula was eventually hammered out allowing the EEC to define West Berlin as part of the

Community, but which also committed the Soviet Union to claim that nothing in the declaration altered the four-power status of the city.

The declaration should accelerate talks between the EEC, the

discuss the EEC plan to create an internal market by 1992. Norway will hold the presidency of the association, which groups six countries outside the EEC, for the first six months of next year.

Soviet Union and its East European allies to enter into formal diplomatic relations, and establish or extend bilateral trade and economic co-operation agreements with the Community.

Rapid progress in these talks is seen as a leading foreign policy objective of Mr Gorbachev — desperate to boost trade.

Mr de Clercq, sensitive to warnings that the nascent

approchement between the two trading communities could mask an attempt by Moscow to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the U.S. is quick to point out that the EEC has a magnetism all of its own, which is more likely to put a strain on East European ties.

West Germany, which already has extensive trade relations with its eastern neighbour under an arrangement which gives East Germany access to the EEC because its exports to West Germany are classified as "inter-German trade", believes that the Eastern bloc is a huge under-developed market.

According to figures produced by the European Commission for 1987, Comecon's imports from the EEC were valued at £16 billion, while exports to the EEC totalled £12.7 billion.

Considering the size of the two trading blocs, the volume of trade is comparatively small. It is also

declining. But if Mr Gorbachev sees the new era of friendly relations with the EEC as the first step towards a massive injection of Western technology and capital investment into Comecon, he is likely to be disappointed.

The Co-ordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, known as Cocom, may have been moving in the direction of shortening the list of sensitive technologies embargoed to Comecon countries, but it is also tightening enforcement, making a dramatic expansion of technology transfers all but impossible.

According to one leading international trade specialist: "During the past 18 months, only a few hundred Western companies have put their toes into Comecon's waters, and all of these joint ventures have been comparatively small." But he added that bigger ones were in the pipeline.

Britain heads for a monetary collision

When Mrs Thatcher signed the Single European Act at the EEC Luxembourg summit three years ago, Lord Cockfield, Britain's senior EEC Commissioner, remarked, with the deadpan irony for which he is noted, that a statue of the Prime Minister should be erected on the cliffs of Dover, with her arm pointing towards the Continent and the words "There Lies Our Destiny" inscribed on the pedestal.

Three years on, as the effects of the Single Act begin to be felt, it looks as if Mrs Thatcher is heading for a confrontation with her fellow EEC leaders over a crucial issue of European integration: monetary union and the creation of a European central bank.

On Monday the leaders meet at Hanover, at the end of West Germany's six-month chairmanship of the Community, to consider monetary union. Bonn regards this as the next logical step in the 1992 process, perhaps leading in the long run to a common European currency, based on the European Currency Unit (the Ecu).

The German impetus is based as much on German dominance of EEC monetary and fiscal affairs as on a desire to help Community businessmen and travellers by doing away with the inconvenience of having to juggle 11 different currencies and losing commercially in the process (not to mention having to carry absurd amounts of small change in one's pockets).

British officials are already seeking to minimize the differences between Mrs Thatcher

and Chancellor Kohl as the Hanover meeting approaches. Mrs Thatcher, it is said, may be willing to agree to refer the issue of monetary union to an EEC committee of central bank governors and other "wise men" for further study.

Britain, officials say, would also agree to expanded use of the Ecu, at present a notional currency used in Community calculations and marketed in a limited way through Euro-bonds.

But there is no disguising that Mrs Thatcher and the EEC are once again on a collision course, as was demonstrated by the dismayed reaction in European capitals to Mrs Thatcher's tough out-of-hand rejection of the central bank idea before it has even got off the ground.

European officials already regard Mrs Thatcher's continuing refusal to commit sterling to the European Monetary System as political rather than economic, with an independent pound seen as a symbol for the Prime Minister of patriotism and national sovereignty.

On Thursday, Mrs Thatcher cut through the talk about smoothing over the monetary issue when she told the Commons bluntly that a European central bank to manage the EEC money supply could come about only when there was a sovereign government for Europe, and since that was not on the cards there was no point in even studying it.

It does not follow from this that Mrs Thatcher is necessarily "anti-European", let alone incapable of compromise in European affairs. The Prime

Minister's record for pragmatic U-turns in EEC matters matches her record at home. The Single European Act itself offers an example.

At the Milan summit of June, 1985, Mrs Thatcher angrily dismissed plans for amending the Treaty of Rome to hasten EEC integration as "pie in the sky". Six months later the Single Act was duly signed, adapted to meet British criticism, but with its central points intact: a legal commitment to the 1992 target date, increased powers for the European Parliament, and provision for a joint EEC foreign policy.

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Brussels looks to common currency

From Richard Owen, Brussels

European agenda after monetary union.

On the face of it, therefore, Britain once again risks standing aside from an historical process which gains its impetus from a Franco-German proposal. In the end, the issue of the European bank and a common currency may pass through the by-now-familiar EEC process from visionary idea, then "blood on the carpet" controversy, to pragmatic modification and ultimately to agreement, with Mrs Thatcher again playing a key role in modifying ideas for the better.

British officials acknowledge that the 1992 programme is advancing steadily, with Bonn chalking up remarkable achievements during its six months in the chair, including directives on professional mobility, road haulage, life insurance, and freedom of capital movements. But it remains an open question whether the impetus the West Germans have built up over monetary union since the beginning of the year will prove unstoppable, or whether after Hanover the issue will be put on the back burner.

Europe, the pound, and the European Monetary System could turn out to be the one issue on which Mrs Thatcher is not willing to compromise, whatever her record of past U-turns. Hanover will reveal how rigid the opening positions of the various EEC governments are.

The next two or three summits, perhaps culminating in the summit at the end of the French presidency at the end of next year, will show how much flexibility exists.

Relations between M. Delors and Mrs Thatcher remain cool. But at Hanover he will almost certainly be re-nominated as Commission president, becoming the first such

president to serve for more than four years since the 1960s.

Yet the fundamental question which 1992 and the Single European Act both pose remains unanswered: the extent to which EEC governments are willing to surrender yet further control over traditional instruments of national policy in the interests of European integration.

For Mrs Thatcher, fiscal and monetary issues may well be sticking points. The Prime Minister already opposes the harmonization of indirect taxation, not least because it would bring about the end of VAT zero-rating in Britain. Now, it seems, she is putting her foot down over the European Bank.

"Mrs Thatcher is not anti-European," one West German official said. "But she is nationalist in outlook." British officials retort that other countries are also nationalist, but are more adept at identifying the nationalist cause with the European one.

In Mrs Thatcher's case, however, nationalism is bolstered by a global outlook in which the British relationship with the United States is seen as at least as important as Britain's relationship with Europe. "When Mrs Thatcher goes to Washington," one of her aides confided, "she goes with a gleam in her eye and a spring in her step. When she goes to Europe, it is out of a sense of duty."

That conflict between Britain's role in Europe and its traditional Atlanticism also affects the future of a common European defence, the issue most likely to dominate the

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Nigerian alert to bar toxic dumping

Abidjan (AP) — Nigeria has posted vigilante groups at all its ports and jetties to prevent toxic waste being off-loaded by foreign ships, according to Nigerian radio monitored in the Ivory Coast.

The report came as US experts were testing some 2,000 tonnes of toxic waste dumped illegally near the town of Koko, 150 miles south-east of Lagos, allegedly by an Italian company representing 10 European countries. Nigeria has since recalled its ambassador to Italy, seized an Italian ship and arrested 15 people, including several Italians.

● ROME: The Italian Foreign Ministry said that Italian companies which dumped toxic waste in Nigeria were willing to remove the refuse and destroy it elsewhere.

Party admits Straub change

Budapest (Reuters) — Mr Janos Berecz, a Hungarian Politburo member, has confirmed that the Communist Party will propose a non-party biochemist, Mr Bruno Straub, aged 74, as successor to President Nemeth.

Mr Berecz also confirmed that Mr Imre Pozsgay, a vocal supporter of reform, would be proposed for a new post of Minister of State when Parliament begins its summer session next Wednesday.

Sabotage fear

Moscow (AFP) — An investigation into alleged sabotage at a textile factory in the Masis region of south-east Soviet Armenia where 45 Armenian women were admitted to hospital after a gas leak, a local official said.

Drugs haul

San Juan (AFP) — Police in Puerto Rico seized half a tonne of cocaine, valued at about \$400 million, from a twin-engine plane at an abandoned airfield here and arrested six people.

Iranian row

Dar es Salaam (Reuters) — Tanzania asked Iran to withdraw an embassy official, Mr Ghassem Bahman Abadi, because Iran refused to waive his immunity to answer charges connected with illegal possession of ivory.

Strike talks

Madrid — Spanish civil aviation authorities met in Madrid to try to head off a further rise in air traffic delays, after a decision by the ground maintenance crews' union to intensify intermittent work stoppages next month.

Gold strike

Harare (AFP) — A Zimbabwean subsidiary of an Australian mining company, Chase Minerals, discovered an old mine dump with about two tonnes of gold worth £17.4 million at Connemara, 100 miles south of here.

Jail siege ends

Moscow (AFP) — Soviet commandos stormed a jail in Komsomolsk-na-Amure after six prisoners seized a guard and five women, threatening to kill them unless the authorities provided a getaway car.

Colonial link

A magazine has been launched for British men and women who served in the armed forces and civil services in Singapore and Malaya. The magazine, *Stripes*, is published by the Singapore Malaya Reunion Club.

Aids victim

Los Angeles (Reuters) — Gay rights activist Leonard Matlovich, who said the US Air Force honoured him for killing two men in Vietnam but discharged him for loving one, died of Aids, aged 45.

US boffin acts as a guide through twists of the English tongue

From Charles Bremner New York



Professor Read: Decided to turn tables on the British.

The British may not like the idea, but for the majority of those who use English we speak rather than write. Only now, though, is someone getting around to explaining fully to all those Americans and other users of the global language what the British are really talking about.

After half a century of loving research, an American professor, aged 62, is close to completing the first comprehensive dictionary of "Britishisms". The dictionary has been a lifetime project for Allen Walker Read, professor emeritus of English at Columbia University and one of the leading scholars of the American version of the language. Among his linguistic achievements, Professor Read is the man credited by the *Oxford Dictionary* with unearthing the origins of that most international of Americanisms — "OK". It came

from a type of phonetic slang popular in Boston in the late 1830s and it stood for "Oll Korrect".

As long ago as 1948, the great H.L. Mencken said Professor Read "probably knows more about early Americanisms than anyone else on Earth".

The idea of a British dictionary came to Professor Read in 1936 after a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford and work on Sir William Craigie's *Dictionary of American English*. "I'm turning the tables on the English," the professor says as he rummages through a study crammed with old file boxes in his pleasant Manhattan flat.

The boxes house some 100,000 quotations culled to demonstrate peculiarly British usages since Americans started noticing the strange way their rulers talked early in the 18th century.

Mr John Algeo, a scholar from Georgia, teamed up with Professor Read last year with the aim of finishing the dictionary for publica-

tion by the Clarendon Press in the next two years or so. Mr Algeo is the expert on the modern transatlantic lexicon, the puns, flits, lories, lifts and tins that are fairly familiar to Americans.

Professor Read focuses on the British of another age. Delve into his boxes and you visit the land of motoring in the Cotswolds and tea at Piccadilly. Open the box under the "T" and you find, for example, "on the telephone... telephone box... tell off... telly... temperance hotel... Jeaner... terminus... terrace..."

Britain's fixation with social class provides a rich source of local colour for Professor Read. "How does one differentiate between an old bean, a gent, a bloke, a chap, a cad, a toff, a lad?" he asked in a recent paper. "What is the exact tone of words like boffin, buffer, deffer, card, silly ass, brick, masher, boulder..."

"I got hundreds of good quotations from England," Professor

Read says. The *Wigan Observer* of the late 1940s was especially valuable.

The professor has drawn heavily on reports by early American travellers in England. He found, for example, that no one could recognize an American accent in England until the 19th century — the wide variety of domestic dialect meant they were taken simply for provincials.

But the coinages and phrases of the New World were being dismissed as colonial and uncouth by the likes of Dr Johnson well before that.

What is less well known is how uncouth the British language and manners seemed to early American visitors, Professor Read says.

In 1766, for example, one Nathaniel Whitaker — an Indian by origin — was shocked at the boorish debating behaviour of members of Parliament. "I am sure you would sicken at the sight..." he wrote home. "When affairs which respect

the welfare of the nation were talked of the whole house almost would be talking together or crying 'hear him, hear him', etc. and laughing."

The quotation, which illustrates the origins of "hear, hear", could speak for any modern American visitor to Westminster making a comparison with the decorous ways of Congress.

Professor Read found the *New York Review* inveighing in 1842 against the importing into America of British "vulg

TIMES DIARY

SIMON BARNES

America's Cup yacht racing is the sport that makes bicycle polo look sensible. The so-called action is of virtually no interest at all, save to the fanatics of the yellow-welled legion, but action is not the point. The heart of the sport is dollars, deception and obsessive secrecy. It is inevitable that Falmouth, in Cornwall, has now given itself over to a Great Spy Race as the final preparations are made on the boat to be raced by Peter de Savary.

The tradition of spying on rival boats is deeply entrenched: you will recall the frogmen who tried to sneak a glimpse of the notorious winged keel that gave the Australians victory in 1983. One was actually caught, and the film from his camera confiscated. De Savary's precautions include keeping the lights on all night to thwart infra-red satellite surveillance; it is fondly believed that an American military satellite was borrowed to spy on the New Zealanders' boat in Auckland.

The windows of de Savary's Falmouth boathouse have been silvered and a shroud prevents sordid glimpses when the door is hurriedly opened for any reason. However, de Savary can do nothing about Penderis Head, a local lookout point that offers splendid views of the boathouse. There are likely to be 150 "sneak watchers" there at any one time — along with an ice cream van to cater for them. As a bonus, there is a coin-in-the-slot telescope. Not that you will see much. After spending a week watching the shed, and seeing nothing, one New Zealand journalist concluded that there is no boat there at all. There is a moral tale for us there, I am sure. The Emperor's New 12 Metre Yacht would be my title.

Carried away by my own hubris in correcting both Lord's and *Widen* last week, I paid the price and fell into tragic error, entangling my fingers in my keyboard and scrambling my spelling. The West Indian fast bowler is really called Curtly Eleanor Lyall Ambrose. I promise.

Talk of tragic flaws brings me to a gentleman called Faust, and his unbridled ambition to bestride the entire world... tragedy will always follow a man who becomes too greatly obsessed with self. Will it not? For I am talking about Helmut Faust, a German businessman who last Sunday played four rounds of golf, on four continents. He began at 3.30am at Caesarea, in Israel. He then hopped to Alexandria in Egypt and after a round there dashed to the airport for a flight to Britain and a brisk swing round Wentworth in Surrey. Then a helicopter to Heathrow, across the Atlantic by Concorde and his fourth round at St Andrews, Hastings, New York, finishing the day with a 125 over par total of 409. He then changed into a black tie for a dinner in his honour, at which he understandably nodded off.

But, such is Faust's burden, he was still not satisfied and next year hopes to play in five continents in a day: first Perth, Australia, then, following the sun, Bombay, Tunisia, Marbella in Spain and ending up again in New York. If he works at it, Herr Faust could make America's Cup racing look sensible.

BARRY FANTONI



'A terrible loss — he was giving me £500 a week to park in my garage'

Britain may not be producing too many Wimbledon champions right now, but suddenly London tennis has become most frightfully smart. Next month's *Harper's and Queen* is full of it and top of the pops, I learn, is the Vanderbilt Club, near disaster four years ago but now super-chic. If you fancy playing alongside the Princess of Wales, Harold and Lady Antonia Pinter, Charles Saatchi and, if you are lucky, Dustin Hoffman and Charlton Heston, then this is the right place. You get "lovely comfortable changing rooms" and kiwi fruit salad. To join will cost you only £1,200 for the first year. You cannot be serious, I hear you say. But they are.

Could this be the race meeting of the year? It involves five miles of Miami Beach, 10 days, and 2,600 Arab horses. Called the Arab Horse Desert Classic, it will be held in November, and sounds irresistible.

One vastly pertinent question leapt into my mind as I thumbed through the charming Guildford Jubilee publication, celebrating 30 years of county cricket on that tree-circled Surrey ground. The question is: where are the cricket caps of yesterday? For back in 1958 teams turned out in a rainbow, a veritable confection, of the ugly life-preserving badge of the first-class cricketer, and the ubiquitous sunbat. A few more caps were worn today than, say, five years ago, but I think we should encourage their return generally. I look to the clubs and the informal sides, where cricket's soul really resides. Take Tim Rice's Heartaches team, with its colours of red, pink and green: that is the sort of cap we need to see.

We men of Tewin Irregulars wear tri-coloured caps, as it happens, red for the blood of the batsmen, yellow for the courage of the prose in the stories which are told in the Plume of Feathers afterwards.

Perhaps tradition will reassert itself tomorrow on Pitch One in Regents Park, which will be the scene of a match intriguingly billed as Parson's v Parson's. The Parson's team is led by the Rev John Ovenden, parson of the parish of St Mary-the-Virgin at nearby Primrose Hill. The opposition is captained by one his parishioners, Tony Parsons. Cap that if you can.

It seems only yesterday that Neil Kinnock was being proclaimed even among his strongest political opponents of left and right as having established a degree of control over the Labour Party. That perception has changed dramatically in the past two weeks with the sudden upsurge of the "old ogle" — defence policy and disarmament.

I say "old ogle" because the issue has rumbled through Labour's history like an unceasing thunderclap, muffled only now and then under the wrappings of a Labour government. Indeed the "old ogle" long pre-dates nuclear weapons, though, to be sure, the shadow of the H-bomb has become associated with a Labour party more than ever in moral torment.

Yet, in fact, the echoes of this unending debate recall at least a half-century of embattled, heart-searching political strife throughout the whole Labour movement. No other issue has so tormented and bedevilled Labour since its birth — certainly since the 1930s, when Ernest Bevin, as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, destroyed the pacifist George Lansbury, then Labour leader.

Geoffrey Goodman urges boldness in the Labour defence row

Why Kinnock can win

Bevin, the dominating figure of the whole trade union movement in those days, spoke up for rearmament against the growing Nazi menace of the 1930s; he condemned and crushed Lansbury and paved the way for Attlee's leadership. The drama of TGWU general secretaries breaking and making Labour leaders — and sometimes even Labour prime ministers — has continued to this day.

It was Bevin's successor, Arthur Deakin, who more than anyone organized the establishment of Hugh Gaiskill as Attlee's successor. Then came Frank Cousins, Deakin's successor, to play a crucial role in helping Harold Wilson, after Gaiskill's death, to take over the Labour leadership. Cousins turned the entire defence and disarmament issue against Gaiskill when he won the vote for unilateral nuclear disarmament at the famous 1960 Labour conference in Scarborough. The

Labour Party, and certainly the TGWU, continue to live with the shadow of that 1960 vote, even though it was reversed a year later and was not fully reinstated until after Labour's defeat in the 1979 election.

This is the inheritance which Ron Todd, the present TGWU general secretary, carries in his baggage. His union, still the biggest in Britain, has played a crucial role over many years in influencing Labour's defence policy, both for and against rearmament. Of course, it must be emphasized that Todd does it willingly, and with passionate conviction. He is as firm in his support for unilateral nuclear disarmament as any of his predecessors, such as Cousins and Jack Jones.

But Todd has problems which neither Cousins nor Jones had to face. When they were general secretaries of the TGWU and Labour was in office, unilateral nuclear disarmament was not

official Labour policy, even though it was the policy of the transport union. Though, at times, it was intolerably hot in Labour's kitchen, they both learned to live with their differences. Nor did Todd's predecessors have a Labour leader who was a sponsored MP of the TGWU, as Neil Kinnock is.

Hence the suggestion, true or not, that it was Ron Todd's elbow in his ribs that persuaded Kinnock to change course again on defence policy after he appeared to be in the process of dropping the old commitment to unilateralism. We now have the spectacle of yet another shambles over Labour's defence policy. Todd won't shift in his view. Nor is there any likelihood of the TGWU executive permitting him to waver, even if he wanted to. So what can Kinnock do to restore his political credibility?

There is only one way open to him. If he genuinely wants to re-think Labour's defence policy in

the light of the extraordinary changes now taking place in international relations, then he has to square up to his own union. Painful and difficult though it will be, the Labour leader must face down the TGWU on this issue. Somehow Kinnock has to demonstrate his independence, not only from the transport union, but equally from any other trade union which seeks to commit him to a policy which he himself believes electorally unsaleable.

Will it look like open defiance of party conference decisions? Would such boldness play into the hands of Tony Benn, who now persistently accuses Kinnock of flouting "democratically-reached conference decisions"?

The truth is that Kinnock now has no politically realistic option but to fight for what seems to be his own view: that international events, especially the Gorbachov-Reagan develop-

ments, have overtaken all the old rigid Labour Party commitments demanding a go-it-alone policy to be pursued by a future Labour government.

That policy seriously undermined Labour in last year's general election, during which Kinnock perceptibly distanced himself from the trade union "image". Not because he has any wish to pursue what he knows to be an absurd nostrum about "separating" the Labour Party from the unions, but because he has no illusion about the trade unions' poor public image.

It has always been an exceptionally difficult task for any Labour leader to tread the fine line between acknowledging the debt to, and the spiritual connection with, the trade unions, while at the same time acting as an independent political force, a potential prime minister and speaking in the overall national interest. The task has become no easier with time.

Yet for Kinnock there can be no other path, and he knows it more than most. He also knows the price he and the Labour Party will have to pay for failure. The author, former *Industrial Editor of the Daily Mirror*, was head of the Labour government's counter-inflation policy unit, 1975-76.

Fred Barnes

Danger: Dukakis abroad

Washington Michael Dukakis came to Washington last October for a quiet, off-the-record evening of discussion with a group of mildly hawkish Democrats, some of them former officials of Jimmy Carter's Defence Department. Dukakis was then a contender but not a sure thing for the Democratic presidential nomination, and he was treading for supporters.

The dozen or so Democrats who turned up were looking for a candidate. From Dukakis they wanted assurance that his views on foreign and defence issues were, at best, the same as theirs, or, at worst, minimally acceptable. Neither Dukakis nor the Democrats left smiling.

What bothered the Democratic insiders was not Dukakis's inexperience in international and military affairs, but Dukakis himself. He was stiff, gruffish, and moralistic — badly informed on nuclear weapons and arms control yet extraordinarily rigid about the arms policy that should be followed. After the session, one of the Democrats characterized him as "a trendy McGovernite liberal". Another said he was "horrified" to find how bad Dukakis's instincts on foreign policy were.

More than any other prominent Democrat, Michael Dukakis has persuaded voters he is not a reactionary tax-and-spend liberal but a born-again champion of economic growth and new technology. This will be a big plus. But more than almost any other leading Democrat, Dukakis has also saddled himself with the kind of self-righteous, isolationist foreign policy that went out of fashion a decade ago. This will not help against George Bush. In fact Bush strategists see it as his chief vulnerability.

The core of the Dukakis problem is that he has learned nothing from either Carter's mistakes or Reagan's successes. Take Carter's *faux pas* of saying that countries friendly to the United States but lacking full democracy might face the withdrawal of US military forces. Carter singled out South Korea, causing near panic in the Far

East and at the Pentagon. But he soon realized this would only shrink American influence, and US forces stayed put.

Dukakis is still bent on punishing South Korea. He recently said that American troops might have to pull back to Japan because in South Korea "human and labour rights have been trampled...". Notwithstanding what may be viewed as some short-term weakening of our defence posture in a particular part of the world, I think we have to be prepared to get very tough with countries that want our arms... but aren't prepared to provide their citizens with basic human and labour rights.

Dukakis also said that US military aid to Pakistan is "troubling" because of its efforts to build a nuclear weapon. He insisted that he would be "very tough on Pakistan", even if that impeded America's ability to supply anti-communist rebels in Afghanistan.

Had this crazy policy been followed in the past, the Afghan rebels would not have received the Stinger missiles and other arms — all of which go through Pakistan — that enabled them to fight the Soviet occupation forces to a standstill and persuaded Gorbachov to withdraw all 115,000 troops in Moscow's most dramatic setback since the Second World War. Dukakis would jeopardize all this for the sake of inflexible compliance with a nuclear non-proliferation treaty that the Russians honour mostly in the breach.

Carter stopped production of the B-1 bomber and banned deployment of the neutron bomb without getting any *quid pro quo* from Moscow. Similarly, Reagan loves to tick off a list of the weapons he would unilaterally jettison: the B-1, the MX missile, the Midgetman missile, the Star Wars anti-missile system, maybe the Stealth bomber and the D-5 submarine missile. For all his peacemaker gestures, Carter wound up with a treaty, Salt II, that was never ratified and was later scorned by Reagan. The moral seems to have been lost on Dukakis.



Unlike Carter, who sheepishly withdrew his first arms-control proposal when it was rejected by the Soviets, Reagan put forward his proposal on medium-range missiles and left it on the table for six years. When the Soviets balked, Reagan went ahead with deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, designed to counter the Soviet SS-20s, and stood firm when the Soviets stalked out of arms talks in Geneva. By doing so he achieved the INF Treaty, the first arms

pact that actually reduces the number of nuclear weapons. He and Gorbachov signed it in Washington last December. Ratification is all but certain. On intercontinental missiles, Reagan has been equally as servile. He accelerated development of Star Wars. The Russians complained bitterly, but they began making concessions after concession. And by 1988 Reagan was on the verge of a new treaty that could lead to big cuts in missile forces.

Commentary • PETER BRIMELOW

The truth, gender-bent

New York One of the small joys of New York life is watching Professor Michael Levin get up at public meetings to say the unsayable, loudly. Every age has its definition of obscenity, but while obscenity itself is fairly acceptable in America today, there is a wide range of taboos here, mostly to do with race and gender, that would impress the most superstitious savage (or "differently cultured person" as he is now more likely to be called).

The sight of any such taboo brings a glint to Levin's eye. He is perfectly ready and more than willing, for example, to suggest to a black intellectual that his racial problems might be due to a hereditary IQ deficiency.

Since the feminist movement is the source of many of the most powerful contemporary taboos, it was probably inevitable that Levin would write an entire book about it (*Feminism and Freedom*, published by Transaction Press).

Levin teaches philosophy at New York's City College, and his book is perhaps the most systematic, closely reasoned and rigorous review of the theory and practice of feminism ever published. It would appear perfectly designed for the 15,000-20,000 "women's studies" courses now being taught in American colleges. But Levin is quite confident that it will be assigned in none of them.

The reason for this is at the heart of Levin's critique. Feminism in American intellectual life is not simply a specialized

field of academic inquiry, but a radical social doctrine. It begins by evading the evidence, which Levin shows to be overwhelming, that there are innate and immutable differences between men and women. It ends by denying the concept of truth itself.

Thus Levin quotes a feminist academic, Ruth Bleier, in her book, *Science and Gender*: "Truth, reality and objectivity are all in trouble from our point of view; we see a male-created truth, a male point of view, a male-defined objectivity".

Similarly he quotes Renate Klein: "The postulate of *Value Free Research of neutrality and indifference* towards the research objects, has to be replaced by *Conscious Partiality*..."

The result is what a third feminist theorist, Blanche Dubois, calls "Passionate Scholarship". "Feminism withdraws from the patriarchal construction of reality". Ironically, Levin notes, this sounds very much like the traditional misogynist argument that women are incapable of putting aside their emotions — with the difference that the misogynist values "thinking like a man", while the feminist abhors it.

This notion that truth is adjustable has spread a long way. Guidelines issued to authors by major American text book publishers require the suppression of inconvenient realities such as the tendency of males and females to choose different occupations.

"We are more interested in emphasizing what can be," an-

nounces the Macmillan firm (no longer related to its British parent) "than the negatives that still exist".

When the Sears Roebuck department store sought to defend itself against a sex discrimination law suit by citing evidence that women preferred less demanding jobs, feminist historians publicly demanded that their colleagues not allow their "scholarship" to be used for an anti-feminist purpose, regardless of the justice of Sears' position.

As Chairman Mao recommended, feminism puts politics in command. There is a word for this phenomenon: totalitarianism. Feminism seeks to reproduce in society what one feminist guide for teachers recommends in schools: if pupils voluntarily segregate by sex, force them to stop.

One hot New York night last week, on the day that the Supreme Court upheld a law compelling all-male club to desegregate, I had dinner with Professor Levin. Despite his public combativeness, he is a charming and remarkably cheerful man in his mid-forties. All-female clubs, he commented, will probably be allowed to continue. A New Jersey law banning sex discrimination has been enforced in such a way as to compel a football team to admit girls but to allow a hockey team to exclude boys.

Levin's lectures have been the target of demonstrations by radical students, and he says without visible rancour that his career has probably been hurt by

his use of the academic's supposed freedom of inquiry.

The engagement of staff at American universities is now entirely dominated by "Affirmative Action" — racial and sexual quotas. Levin recounts that one of his male students was informed that his appointment to a teaching position at another university had been revoked at the demand of the affirmative action bureaucracy on the night before he was due to move his family. The man left the profession.

Levin says white male academics have put up virtually no resistance to their dispossession, being apparently cowed by guilt, but then America's highly organized conservative movement, long opposed to government intervention when justified in the name of efficiency, has also been completely paralysed by the new equity arguments for intervention — to end racism, sexism and other isms previously undreamt of. Raising the issue at all takes a tougher like Levin.

Levin's next project, he says, will be technical philosophy — perhaps something on "realism", the question of the sense in which scientific theories can be said to be true. He and his Cuban-born wife, also a philosophy professor and the mother of their two sons, can resume their recreation of reading mathematics texts aloud to each other — an activity more interesting, they think, than "Passionate Scholarship". The author is a senior editor of *Forbes Magazine*.

JUNE 25 ON THIS DAY 1928

The airship *Italia*, designed by General Umberto Nobile (1885-1978) was forced down 180 miles north-east of Spitzbergen. Nobile and some of his men were ultimately saved, but the explorer Roald Amundsen, conqueror of the South Pole, who set out in a seaplane to help in the search, was never heard of again.

AMUNDSEN STILL MISSING

OSLO, JUNE 24. Major Madeleine and Major Penso flew on Friday over General Nobile's Camp for two hours. The part on the ice was more clearly seen than on the previous occasions, the airman even seeing General Nobile's little dog Titina jumping about. Hovering over the camp, the airman dropped supplies. They made no search for the balloon party and saw nothing of Dr. Malmgren's party or of the Latham seaplane in which are Captain Amundsen and Commander Gullbrand.

GENERAL NOBILE RESCUED

S.S. QUEST, VIRGO BAY (SPITSBERGEN), JUNE 24. After a preliminary reconnaissance an aeroplane of the Swedish expedition landed on the ice last night near General Nobile's tent. It succeeded in picking up General Nobile and brought him to Whale Island, Hinlopen Strait, this morning. The expedition is planning to rescue the other members of General Nobile's party, two men at a time.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning Major Penso, in excellent weather, flew towards South Cape in a search for Captain Amundsen. He returned to-night after a flight along the coast to South Cape and back. He saw nothing of Captain Amundsen. Major Penso thinks the Latham machine was compelled to descend on Bear Island waters.

The coal steamer *Maritima* arrived here yesterday (Saturday) from Tromsø having on board the Finnish seaplane engaged for the search of the *Italia's* crew. The leader of the Finnish expedition, Lieutenant Sarkis, said that when the steamer was off the foreland on Friday night he listened for wireless from 10pm. He caught by 11 o'clock an SOS signal, and other messages were indistinctly received. He could not tell whence they came.

High pollen From Dr. Dick Brindley: Variations in pollen counts between nearby sampling points by your report "At the end of a long, hot June 21st, which difference between Fiddington county taken at of North London. We have been types of voluminous side by side since the summer and corded counts can 10 per cent of each to the

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The Thyssen affair

KEEPERS AWAKE!

There has long been much to wonder at in the manner that established British institutions approach matters of national interest; but rarely so much as the way in which the masters of the museum world have responded to the British bid to acquire the Thyssen art collection. The gallery keepers believe that their cause has fared ill under Mrs Thatcher's prime ministership. From this they appear to have deduced that any official enthusiasm for great paintings abroad is a snub to those who keep them at home.

The Thyssen-Bornemisza collection of paintings is today based at Baron Thyssen's Swiss villa. His trustees wish to find it the best permanent home. Many countries have put forward proposals and the final choice appears now between Spain, which is in the process of agreeing arrangements to house the works for up to ten years, and Britain, which has reached an advanced state of discussions to have them here.

The British bid came relatively late, following the success of the exhibition from the collection which *The Times* sponsored earlier this year. With the strong personal backing of the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, Britain has offered £100 million for the pictures and £25 million to build a special gallery.

The bid has a chance of success. The Baron is a man of honour who will not renege on clear commitments; but he is understandably concerned that the remarkable collection, built with love and skill by himself and his father, should rest in the most fitting arena.

The Spanish are confident after a visit to Madrid in which the Baron was feted as though the loan to them were a gift for ever. Supporters of the British bid can take comfort from the Baron's reiterated commitment to the continuing British offer after his return from Madrid. The outcome is still unclear.

There is every reason why the paintings should be kept in Spain until a permanent place for them in London is prepared. There is no reason why the collection should not be housed in London in a way which celebrates the links between Britain and Spain. It would be an wholly unnecessary and regrettable outcome if the affair were allowed to worsen those relations in any way.

The need for a civilized debate

Thus it is important that the rivalry between competing friendly nations is conducted in a civilized manner. Currently the only truly uncivilized attitudes in the affair emanate from Britain — from those powerful forces within our art world who wish the initiative to fail.

This has thus become an opportunity for outsiders to look into the minds of those who control our national collections of art. Do we find (what we should expect) the attitudes of aesthetic appreciation, intellectual curiosity and entrepreneurial challenge or (what we may fear) the dead cells of self-satisfaction and interest?

In a letter in *The Independent* this week Sir Michael Levey, the recently retired director of the National Gallery, claims that, having so severely cut purchasing grants for museums, the Government is "behaving like a group of incompetent and lazy gardeners, neglecting the flower beds they are employed to cultivate, but dashing into the street to try to grab a bouquet or orchids from a passing barrow". A leading professor of art writes in the same newspaper that "the collection is nowhere near as good as it is made out to be... too many of the pictures do not live up to the names assigned to them."

In a letter to *The Times* yesterday, the editor of the influential arts magazine, *Apollon*, asked for the £100 million to be given to British museums if the bid were to fail, an outcome which she would by no means deplore. There have been a few honourable exceptions — but most of the reaction has been in this same carping vein.

Something very strange is going on. There are certain artists at certain times who influence the way that all their successors see the world, not just artists but the rest of us too. Old masters are just that.

In the Thyssen collection we see a magnificent group of early Renaissance portraits, alive with awakening humanism, their presence all the more vivid for the intimate scale which characterizes the collection as a whole. What does the museum keeper see? An opportunity to find the master on an "off day"?

When we see Antonello da Messina's startlingly direct portrait of a man; when we see Hans Memling's double-sided panel, on the one a still, quiet man kneeling in prayer, on the other an exquisite, austere vase of flowers, what does he see? An opportunity to claim that his gallery roof leaks or that his staff need a pay rise.

The collection contains some 1,500 old and modern masterpieces. There are magnificent impressionists. There is Albrecht Dürer's *Christ Among the Doctors*, an image of

inspiration to any who may witness it; Caravaggio's *Saint Catherine of Alexandria*, a masterpiece from Europe's great innovator in dramatic effect through light; El Greco's *Annunciation* in the idiosyncratic palette of acid yellow, terracotta, and midnight blue. For us the sights go on and on.

A number of the paintings have a value in terms of the strictly British heritage which, had they been threatened with export, would have driven the lobbyists for state aid to despair. Canaletto's *View of Warwick Castle from the South* was bought by the present Baron 10 years ago and may now come home. So too might Holbein's great portrait of Henry VIII in which the artist uses the delicate skills of a miniaturist to portray a monument.

Passion of the great collectors

Paintings such as this are available so rarely that we must perhaps forgive those who cavil over their attempted purchase for Britain. They are maybe overwhelmed. These are not works bought by committee. They are selected by means of the very force which motivates great art itself: personal passion.

Those who challenge the bid on grounds of quality would certainly have declined the Wallace Collection. What would they have said to Elias Ashmole who offered his collection to Oxford University in 1675 on condition that it built a suitable repository? What would they have advised Parliament in 1824, when the collection of John Julius Angerstein was on offer to the Prince of Orange and the House of Commons voted £60,000 for paintings by Claude, Rubens and Rembrandt, the core of today's National Gallery?

They would have doubtless felt happier with the decision in 1779 not to buy Lord Robert Walpole's collection, thus losing to the Russians paintings by Rubens, Van Dyck and Giordano; or that of 1823, when Britain failed to respond to Sir George Beaumont's offer to give his collection to the nation as soon as proper accommodation could be provided; or the loss of the Calouste Gulbenkian collection to Portugal in the 1950s.

But, they say, under Mrs Thatcher's Prime Ministership decisions like this have been continually forced upon them for lack of funds. What then of this argument? Is the occupier of 10 Downing Street the excitable and neglectful gardener described by the former National Gallery director?

In the past nine years Mrs Thatcher has certainly questioned what she perceives as "the museum society" — one in which only yesterday is worshipped and the icon of heritage is held up to obliterate tomorrow. This attitude used to extend far beyond museums. Her administration has been less generous than the keepers would have liked — just as it has to other institutions.

But let us suppose that the fate of the Thyssen collection has attracted Mrs Thatcher to the importance of old master paintings to Britain. Let us put ourselves in the position of a suspicious curator and suppose that the interest is entirely nationalistic (another EEC scrap) or economic (another boost for tourism). Even in that case, would it not be wise to support the initiative, in the reasonable hope that such an interest is likely to be in their interests too? On what basis, psychological, political, or otherwise, do so many decide the opposite?

Celebration of British revival

To bite the hand that feeds, albeit they would say drip-feeds you, shows a political naivety of a high order. It reveals above all how strikingly few national museum directors, even amongst recent appointments, have come to grips with the spirit of the decade. To have welcomed the move would have laid a foundation stone from which to argue their case that museums and galleries can combine good business sense with a practical vision of tomorrow.

The fact that Baron Thyssen should even think of housing his collection here is a huge symbol of the reversal of British fortunes. We should take pride in that — and use economic success and security as a strong part of our case.

It is argued that Britain, and particularly London, is saturated with art. Over the last five years, Paris has opened the new Musée D'Orsay for 19th century art; the new Picasso museum; and is currently transforming and modernising the Louvre. But instead having a saturating effect on the population, art has become addictive. Parisians and their visitors cheerfully queue to see what is old and what is new.

The collection would, indeed, enhance our cultural and economic life — but to a large extent because it is already a success. In an eventual home in Britain the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection would be secure in itself and a celebrant of regeneration.

Hirst trap, which points its orifice into the wind. The other is the standard machine used throughout the United Kingdom by the National Pollen Bureau and has, as you noted, an upward-pointing orifice.

The variation between the Paddington count (357 grains per cubic metre) and our Islington count (222) on Sunday, June 19, is much more likely to be a reflection of the considerable variation that typically occurs in the amount and timing of pollen deposition within large urban areas. The causative factors relate to the incidence of local sources, such as parks, and topographic and airflow variations.

We have a network of sites in

North London that is being used to investigate spatial variation in pollen amounts. Any pollen count based on a single site will tend to give a sense of spurious precision, especially for counts above 50 grains/cubic metre.

What is more important is the relative diurnal value (high or low) and the relative trend (up or down), and it is on this basis that asthma and hay-fever sufferers need to be alerted. Yours faithfully, DICK BRYANT, JEAN MORRIS, JANE NORRIS-HILL, The Polytechnic of North London, Department of Geography, The Marlborough Building, 383 Holloway Road, N7, June 22.

Hooliganism on the Thames

From Mr John Langfield
Sir, Yesterday my wife, my two small daughters and I took a trip up river, in the sort of boat that 19th century anglers might have carried. Jerome K. Jerome's river-lovers to Henley.

Passing under a bridge, our attention was drawn by a crowd of gesticulating youths to a football floating underneath. Jenny, a helpful eight-year-old, reached out to retrieve it for them. As she did so, our open boat was "bombed" by four of the gang jumping into the river from above us, two on each side, as close as possible so as to cause the maximum splash and disturbance.

We were all soaked; Susie (6) was left clinging to the bows crying in fear, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for her to have gone over, or indeed for them to have done so, if it had not been for those apparently intent on terrorising us.

I asked the youths how they knew our children could swim; the only answer I received was the all too familiar four-letter injunction.

All this happened less than a mile from Windsor Castle. We subsequently covered the entire stretch between Romney and Boveney locks; not one policeman nor Thames Water Authority launch was to be seen, on what must have been the busiest Sunday afternoon of the year so far. The hooligans "game" continued unchecked — except that Jenny did have the presence of mind to retain their ball, which we deposited at the nearest lock.

England's oldest highway has seen many sights; but I venture to say that attacks of this sort on women and children are something new. Have your readers any suggestions for preserving the freedom of the river, or must the Thames go the way of the football terrace?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LANGFIELD,
The River House, Eton College,
Windsor, Berkshire,
June 20.

Full with horrors

From Mrs Katharine Moore
Sir, I looked today to see what might provide food for mind and heart on television in the evening and at peak listening time I found that three of the four channels were offering plays concerning murder with thugery and rape thrown in, while, for a relief, Channel 4 had "Korea, the Unknown War".

This is not exceptional and surely it tends to establish violence as a norm of society. Enough is more than enough, and it is also so boring. Yours sincerely, KATHARINE MOORE, Riverside House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, Kent, June 18.

Choir losses

From Professor Gordon Reynolds
Sir, We are dependent here for our supply of choristers upon local schools. I can report that, during the last 22 years, they have done us proud. Boys come to us at eight or nine, usually with tiny voices and with very few songs in their heads, but obviously enjoying music and wanting to join their choir. We have to expand their voices and their musical horizons very quickly. They soon achieve a position and responsibility which membership of this small group awards and requires.

I believe the choral decline in many State schools (report, May 20; letters, June 7, 11, 13, 14, 18) stems ultimately from the lack of basic musical skill which young teachers bring to the classroom. For many years now, the teacher's limitations have dictated the content of music lessons. Systems have been devised which keep the teacher aloof, whilst doing little for the pupils.

The gramophone and the wireless in the twenties and thirties paved the way for the eclipse of the piano in home and school. Musical appreciation came into fashion. In the fifties and sixties classroom instruments provided a neat way of popping a little elementary music into the heads of the greatly expanded numbers of teachers under training.

The music itself was essentially terse and limited — handy for the teacher, if uninspiring for the children. Classes who could cheerfully roar the "Hallelujah" chorus, given a decent pianist, had to manage with "Summer goodbye" because it was pentatonic. The piano is a tremendous help in the teaching of singing, and there are all too few pianists in schools. Yours sincerely, GORDON REYNOLDS (Organist and Master of the Choir), Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey, June 20.

Broadway victims

From Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber
Sir, In Charles Bremner's article of June 22 he states that I have complained of an anti-British bias in the New York theatre community. I have never suggested this and do not believe it to be the case. I did say before the Tony Awards that I thought it might not be Britain's turn this year, but happily I was proved wrong. Yours faithfully, ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER, The Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1, June 23.

Recollections on torpedoed liner

From Mrs M. A. Walford
Sir, Thank you for your article and photographs (June 20) about the loss of the City of Benares. Doubtless it will help the stricken parents as well as the survivors to read your tribute, as well as to heal the anguish of those on board her sister ship, the S.S. Antonia. Benares has haunted those of us concerned, ever since September, 1940.

I was in the Antonia with 15 of the children (out of 250) in my care. We were held up in Liverpool, because of the severe bombing, but got away after two days to follow the Benares. Imagine our surprise when we suddenly altered course from westwards to due north and awoke among icebergs.

Nothing was said and I continued with the children on deck singing their favourite "D'ye ken John Peel" etc. Word got around, but no details — it was enough. . . . My shabby old armband, labelled as "escort to British children", still comes out to our Armistice Day service, meaning very little to anyone but me.

Yours 77-year-old humble and grateful servant,
MOLLIE ATKEY WALFORD,
Mundys Court,
Long Sutton,
Langport, Somerset,
June 20.

From Mr Douglas Salmon
Sir, Referring to your story about the sinking of the City of Benares, perhaps what happened to the remaining six child survivors was even more dramatic.

They were adrift for eight days in an open boat containing 47 people in all: some British crew members, many Lascar seamen, and some adult civilians. The latter included the only woman aboard, Miss Mary Cornish, a former teacher at Felixstowe College and one of the children's escorts.

It was largely through her efforts that the youngsters survived. She massaged their frozen feet, did her best to keep them warm — nearly all of them were in pyjamas — and kept them cheerful by telling them stories and getting them to sing popular songs of that time.

Eventually the lifeboat was spotted by a Sunderland flying boat and all the people on board were picked up by the destroyer, HMS Anthony. Yours faithfully, DOUGLAS SALMON, 79 Church Lane, Eaton, Norwich, Norfolk, June 20.

Tireme trials

From Dr John Morrison and Mr John Coates
Sir, Mr Warry (June 20) raised two questions about the reconstructed Greek trireme Olympics, the first about the stature of the crew to fit the ship and the second about the publication of trial results.

Mr Warry rightly suggests that modern competitive rowers from northern Europe tend to be large individuals. Their muscular power can be well exploited with the help of sliding seats in racing shells designed for riverine conditions.

In the trireme the attested distance from one oar to the next is only two ancient Athenian cubits (0.888m). Nevertheless, an oar-handle stroke of 0.85m can be achieved if the stature of the rowers is fairly uniform and at about the average for a modern northern European or American population. For this year's trials at Poree, the Trireme Trust has recruited such a crew.

Detailed results of the British trials in 1987 will be published

At the polytechnics

From the Director of Birmingham Polytechnic
Sir, Dr Winterbourne's letter (June 18) on the use of the title "professor" at this polytechnic calls for a reply. Birmingham Polytechnic confers professorships on individuals who achieve excellence when tested against four criteria — academic leadership, reputation in one's profession, quality as a teacher, and record of achievement in research and consultancy.

This polytechnic deliberately places great emphasis on the work that academic staff undertake in partnership with industry and commerce. Staff are entitled to apply for the award of professor, but the title is only conferred after written advice has been received from a number of referees and a recommendation has been made by a conference panel, which includes two external assessors. Yours sincerely, PETER C. KNIGHT, Director, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Perry Barr, Birmingham, West Midlands, June 22.

From Professor Nicholas J. Birch
Sir, As a newly-promoted professor of biomedical science at The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton, I find Dr Winterbourne's letter particularly offensive. In the School of Applied Science at this

Measure for measure

From Mr R. J. Nash
Sir, In light of Mr Prowse's comments on the slide rule (June 21), I have been intrigued to see them for sale this week for £3.90 in a nationally famous stationery store. But is anyone buying them? Yours respectfully, R. J. NASH, 89 Tower Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, June 21.

Chapel glass in Ely Cathedral

From the Secretary, Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England
Sir, Mr David Peace (June 21) speaks of the decision by the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral to "remove and scrap all the old glass, except medieval fragments" from the Lady Chapel. He does not mention that all the non-medieval glass in the chapel, with the exception of one clear-glazed window, dates from the latter half of the 19th century.

In the 25 years since I first knew and loved the Lady Chapel I have rarely met anyone who seemed to admire the present late 19th-century glazing. Its greenish tone gives one the unenviable feeling of being under water, and the overwhelming majority of the cathedral's fabric advisory group — of which I am a member — has recommended its replacement with the kiln-distorted glazing which has already been successfully used in some of the triforium windows of the nave.

Whilst there is no "wrong" or "right" in such a case, some of us feel that this replacement will not only remove the uncomfortable sub-aqueous feeling but will restore that wondrous sense of space and light which we often encounter in the larger clear-glazed medieval churches of East Anglia.

I would add that 46 trays of medieval glass, in store since the war, are available for reuse, and a scheme has been commenced for placing this fine 14th-century glass in the central south window of the Lady Chapel. Another £45,000 is required to fulfil this recommendation.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BURMAN, Secretary,
The Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England,
83 London Wall, EC2, June 22.

From the Dean of Ely

Sir, It is precisely because this Dean and Chapter recognises that four clergymen are unlikely to have the expertise necessary for so great a restoration as that being undertaken at Ely that we created our fabric advisory group 2½ years ago. This committee includes four members of the Cathedrals Advisory Commission and anticipates, both in its composition and activity, much that may become mandatory under the terms of the Continuing Care of Cathedrals Measure.

It has now met on 20 occasions and has been generous and painstaking in its advice to the Chapter. The success of the programme to restore the nave and north aisle roof and the painted ceiling of the nave, now running five weeks ahead of schedule and still marginally under budget, is largely due to its assistance.

In the case of the Lady Chapel, consideration of appropriate glazing began in April, 1987, and it was at our meeting held on May 10, 1988, with two additional representatives of the Cathedrals Advisory Commission specially present, that a recommendation was made to reglaze the windows with kiln-distorted clear glass.

I do not complain that Mr Peace does not agree with what we propose, but I do find the accusation that the Chapter and I have behaved unconstitutionally and irresponsibly hard to bear.

Yours sincerely,
BILL PATTERSON, Dean,
Ely Cathedral,
Chapel House, The College,
Ely, Cambridgeshire,
June 22.

mentioned by John Clare, even though it is far more visible and thorough than in the university sector.

The polytechnics face a continuing battle against misinformation and prejudice. Let me assure readers of *The Times* that the quality of our applied chemistry degree is guaranteed by application of rigorous validation to national standards by those whose job it is to know. Yours sincerely, M. GOLDSTEIN, Director, Coventry Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry, West Midlands, June 20.

Uneasy on the ear

From Mrs A. W. J. Hall
Sir, Some years ago, the West Riding Education Committee published in a bulletin a light-hearted "examination paper" for newcomers to South Yorkshire. This concerned the language in common use in the Sheffield area, and consisted of 50 statements to be translated.

The following 10 questions are a selection. Time allowed, 20 seconds. Marking as follows: one correct — you are obviously an immigrant from Sussex; five correct — you are on your way to being a settler. Nine correct — you probably come from Lancashire. All correct — it is time you brushed up your Queen's English. 1. Essesintia burnesiz. 2. Eez gunna gerra lolly lolly ferrit. 3. Corfous apastate imornin. 4. Taniad now dunnait as I nose ont. 5. Summatspeer. 6. Initio? 7. Abberintier. 8. Ateidim burreeunt lissen. 9. Ourreeno? 10. Purremneer. Tarra, seeya. PAULINE HALL, The Orchard, Arkholme, Carnforth, Lancashire, June 21.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 24: The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys) at Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth, today.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Colonel Sir Hugh Brassey) and the Colonel of the Regiment (General Sir Norman Arthur), Her Majesty inspected a Guard of Honour and toured various displays.

Afterwards the Queen visited the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess and honoured the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel M.S. Jameson) with her presence at luncheon in the Officers' Mess.

In the afternoon Her Majesty attended a Garden Party at Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellows and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Game Conservancy Trust, this morning visited the Trust's Cereals and Gamebirds Research Project at Mandydown, Wootton St Lawrence, Basingstoke and subsequently opened the New Forest Centre and Museum at Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Brian McGrath and Mr John Parsons, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Royal this afternoon attended a Regatta held by the Norfolk Broads Yacht Club, Wroxham Broad, Norwich and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Norfolk (Mr Timothy Colman).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.C.J. Delamere and Miss C.M.P. Tritton

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of the late Mr F.A. Delamere and of Mrs F.A. Delamere, of Rathgower, Mullinger, Co. Westmeath, Republic of Ireland, and Clarissa, daughter of Sir Anthony Tritton, Bt, and Lady Tritton, of Heytesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr S.D. Bentley and Miss K.L. Beeson

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mrs Patricia Gregory, of Farnham, Surrey, and Mr Nigel Bentley, of Andover, Hampshire, and Kay Laura, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Beeson, of Wickham Market, Suffolk.

Dr V. Bunton and Miss R. Goodwin

The engagement is announced between Vivian, only son of Raghuvir Buntwal, FRCS, and the late Mrs Geetha Buntwal, of Newport, Gwent, and Roslyn, daughter of Dr H. Alan Goodwin and Mrs Thelma Goodwin, of Carmarthen, Dyfed.

Captain R.J. Edmondson-Jones and Miss J.A. Cousins

The engagement is announced between Robert Edmondson-Jones, the Royal Anglian Regiment, younger son of Mr and Mrs G.E. Edmondson-Jones, of Easingwold, North Yorkshire, and Jill, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cousins, of Uffculme, Devon.

Mr B. St. C. Hood and Miss A.M. Fox

The engagement is announced between Benjamin, youngest son of Mrs Ryal Hood, of Bromley, Kent, and Alison, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Fox, of Cardiff.

Mr M. Lynch and Miss A.M. Tomlinson

The engagement is announced between Matthew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Lynch, of Canterbury, Kent, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Tomlinson, of Ringswood, Hampshire.

Mr J. B. de V. Martin St Valery and Miss C.J.D. Jackson

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.A.G. Martin St Valery, of Warrham, West Sussex, and Carolyn Joan Diane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.A.R. Jackson, of Morden, Surrey.

Mr C.D. Mason-Jones and Miss M.E. Bond

The engagement is announced between Crispin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D. Mason Jones,

Her Royal Highness later attended a dinner to celebrate the Eightieth Anniversary of the Yare and Bure One Design Class, at the Norfolk Broads Yacht Club.

The Princess Royal, attended by Mr Timothy Holderness-Roddam, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 24: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Islands of Skokholm and Skomer, on the occasion of the Golden Anniversary of the Dyfed Wildlife Trust.

His Royal Highness, attended by Commander Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Wishing Well Appeal for the Redevelopment of Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, attended a luncheon for the Charity at Stowell Park, Northleach, Gloucestershire.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Patrick Jephson, RN, were in attendance.

June 24: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, was present this evening at the Grand Prior's Reception at St James's Palace. Lt-Col Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
June 24: The Duke of Kent, as President of the Britain-Australia Bicentennial Committee, this morning performed the inaugural planting of the Joseph Banks border at the Chelsea Physic Garden, London SW3. Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Earl of St Andrews celebrates his birthday tomorrow.

of Adel, Leeds, and Eleanor, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M.A.H. Bond, of Greenhead, Northumberland.

Mr G. Porter and Miss N.E. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Graham, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. Porter, of Broughton Bridge, Lincolnshire, and Nancy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A.D. Robinson, of Hickling, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Mr T.J.B. Varcoe and Miss N.L. Phoenix

The engagement is announced between Tom, younger son of Mr and Mrs Beaumont Varcoe, of Nanscawen, Cornwall, and Norma, daughter of Mr John Phoenix and the late Mrs Elizabeth Phoenix, of Crickhowell, Powys.

Mr J.H. Whitehead and Miss B.M. Entwistle

The engagement is announced between Joseph Henry, eldest son of the late Dr J.A. Whitehead and of Mrs Whitehead, of Hutton, Merseyside, and Bridget Mary, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs K.M. Entwistle, of Prestbury, Cheshire.

Marriages

Mr C.D.B. Crichton and Miss H.E. Mosier-Williams

A service of blessing was held at St Peter's, Hambledon, on June 18, after the marriage of Mr Charles Crichton to Miss Harriet Mosier-Williams. The Rev Philip Isdell-Carpenter and Canon Peter Serin officiated.

The bride was attended by Edward Stafford-Deitch, Venetia Thorpe, Katie Wilcox and Olivia Cooper.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in Italy.

Mr R.W.H. Hudson and Miss J.A. Pastelle

The marriage took place in Brechin on Tuesday, June 21, between Mr Rory Hudson and Mrs Jacqueline Pastello. A service of blessing will be held later.

Mr B. Watt and Miss D.F. Stroud

The marriage took place on June 24, 1988, at St Charles Borromeo Church, Weybridge, of Mr Brian Watt, son of Mr and Mrs W.H. Watt, of Glasgow, and Miss Dolores Stroud, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Stroud, of Weybridge.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs Collette McKenzie, and Miss Maureen Watt. The bridegroom's brother, Mr David Watt, was best man.

Appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr William Aldous, QC, has been appointed a judge of the High Court. He will be assigned to the Chancery Division.

The Duke of Kent will attend the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards' Waterloo Day at Tidworth, Hampshire, at 10.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess Royal will launch a "Security Spectacular" on the Downs, Bristol, at noon. Princess Margaret, Grand President of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, will attend the annual St John service of commemoration and dedication in St Paul's Cathedral at 2.10.

The Duke of Kent will attend the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards' Waterloo Day at Tidworth, Hampshire, at 10.

Latest wills

Professor William Norton Medlicott, of Chiswick, London, the historian, left estate valued at £258,162 net. Mr Nedlam Frederick Cordwell, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, engineer, left £306,759 net. After bequests totalling £15,500 and effects, he left the residue for the formation of a trust fund for the charitable aims of the Stroud Festival.

Mr Derek Lewis Thiele, of Thirk, who died as a result of a fall while climbing Helvellyn in the Lake District, left £509,483 net.

Mr Leslie Hartwell Sanders, of Cullumpton, Devon, left £257,118 net. After bequests totalling £48,500 and effects he left the residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign, the Children's Society, Arthritis Care, Salvation Army, RNLI, the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, and the West of England Eye Infirmary.

Dr Hannah Billig, of Paddes Hana, Israel, left estate in England and Wales valued at £290,980. She left one sixth of her estate in the UK equally between the Metropolitan Police Orphanage, the Jewish Welfare Board, London, and the Jewish Blind Society.

Mr Michael Haslam Mills, of Gillingham, Kent, BBC head of comedy 1967-72, left £167,673 net.

Professor Wilfrid Fletcher Gaisford, of Perranarworthal, Cornwall, first professor of child health and paediatrics at Manchester University, left £80,245 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Beare, Mrs Annie, of Dorking, £504,500.

Epstein, Mr Clive John, of Liverpool, company director, £457,046.

Grainger, Mr Richard Manisty, of Basingstoke, £308,666.

Jackson, Mrs Margaret Ruth, of Wadhurst, East Sussex, £332,776.

Millard, Mrs Kathleen Lilianne, of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, £384,750.

Mainer, Mr Oswald Edwin, of Littleworth, Oxfordshire, £601,165.

Sheldon, Mr Max, of London N3, £794,004.

Mrs Thatcher raises echoes of an old debate

Prudence before benevolence

In the argument about morals between the Prime Minister and the church, Mrs Thatcher introduced a concept rarely employed in such discussions today. Before we can be benevolent, she argued, we must first be prudent.

In his *Proverbs of Hell*, Blake maintained that "Prudence is a rich, ugly, old maid, courted by Incapacity". Blake's moral principles lay on the extreme edge of a debate on morality which had run throughout the eighteenth century, and whose echoes are heard today: a debate about whether our conduct is best regulated by rational or emotional considerations. Blake's morality was not based on impulse, for in *Jerusalem*, he had written:

I care not whether a man is Good or Evil: all that I care is whether he is a Wise man or a Fool.

But his notion of wisdom was not the conventional one. In the *Proverbs of Hell* he had also declared: "The road of excess leads to the palace of wisdom" and, "The tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction".

The two sides of this debate were put succinctly in the title of Jane Austen's novel *Sense and Sensibility*. Jane Austen and Blake were contemporaries, but one can hardly imagine the two more different personalities. Jane Austen was neither rich nor ugly, but she was an old maid and she certainly considered prudence an important moral virtue. Many have written off her novels as lacking passion, and not only in the sexual sense.

D.H. Lawrence disliked her work for being too cerebral. "This old maid," he wrote, "is thoroughly unpleasant and bad, mean, snobbish". And Charlotte Brontë, in a letter to G.H. Lewes, used "the care-

fully fenced, highly cultivated garden with neat borders and delicate flowers" as an image of Jane Austen's fiction.

Certainly, Jane Austen took a keen interest in gardening, but for her the greatest achievement in garden design was not the formal garden with its "neat borders"; it was the landscape garden, that eighteenth-century invention which England gave to the rest of Europe. Perhaps the most sustained use of garden imagery in Jane Austen's novels occurs in *Mansfield Park*.

Mansfield Park (and Jane Austen's titles are always significant) is the symbol of an ordered way of life which has to be maintained against the forces which threaten its stability. These are not only sexual licence, but self-indulgence, greed, jealousy, dishonesty, envy and pride. There is a clear contrast between the ordered life of *Mansfield Park* and the slovenliness and disorder of Fanny's home in Portsmouth. Civilized society, like the garden, depends upon the taming and cultivation of the wilderness, something quite different from the imposition of the artificial order seen in the formal garden.

Equally in moral terms, virtue is not the product of a personality and conduct governed by rigid rules. Nature is a fallen garden and the landscape garden endeavours to approximate the perfection of that original paradise in Eden. We, too, should endeavour to recover something of that original goodness for which we were created.

It is no accident that Jane Austen contrasts the scene in *Mansfield Park* when Henry Crawford brings the seduction of Maria Bertram in a setting that recalls the fall of Eve. While Maria's fiancé goes to

fetch the key to unlock the gate that leads from the park at Sotherton, Henry induces Maria to climb over the fence that leads to the wilderness beyond. There follows from that Maria's downfall and banishment, as with Eve, the gate is locked against her return.

We see in *Mansfield Park* as in all her novels, Jane Austen's belief in a union between sense and sensibility, the reason and the passions, the head and the heart. She, too, though she valued prudence, was scornful of the cold, calculating morality that served self-interest. Though her novels may not exhibit the tempestuous passion of *Jane Eyre* or *Wuthering Heights*, she knew in her life and explored with great sensitivity in her fiction the workings of a woman's heart.

Even if her novels have a happy ending, it would require only a slight twist of fortune to plunge them into tragedy. But they are comedies, not only because they end happily (and in some the happiness is only moderate), but because they arouse laughter. For some, this might rule her out as a moralist, but it gives her work a sense of proportion and allows us to see through the pretensions and follies of human behaviour.

The Brontë sisters show little humour and D.H. Lawrence even less. The Brontës come close to the Gothic excesses which Jane Austen satirized so brilliantly in *Northanger Abbey*. Lawrence is often too didactic.

Jane Austen is seldom didactic; her genius consists of analysing the complexities of conduct and in exploring situations that demand moral choices. But there are principles which govern her moral thinking, even if these are implied, rather than stated.

Those derive from her deep Christian conviction (with the Stoic emphasis of two of her favourite authors, Dr Johnson and the poet Crabbe) and call upon truthfulness, sincerity, genuine and not false humility, helping others even at the cost of one's own happiness, independence, and prudence (for she lived at a time when not to be prudent might lead to becoming dependent on others). She was not a revolutionary like Blake and, in the main, accepted the morality of "my station and its duties".

There is no criticism in *Mansfield Park* of the fact that the Bertrams' fortunes come from the West Indian sugar plantations. This was not part of her purpose, but in *Sanditon*, she is sharply critical of the speculation in property taking place along the South Coast, and in *Northanger Abbey* she satirizes the money-making raffishness of Bath.

She would have agreed that moral judgements demand a measure of wisdom; by this she certainly did not mean excess, but nor did she mean academic cleverness. Mrs Jennings in *Sense and Sensibility* is a rather vulgar woman with no intellectual distinction, but her warm, affectionate heart never leads her to excess, and is accompanied by moral shrewdness and a clear perception of right and wrong.

On one fundamental point, Jane Austen, Blake and Mrs Thatcher all occupy the same ground: genuine morality consists not in general benevolence, but in doing good by what Blake called "minute particulars".

Raymond Brett

The writer is Emeritus Professor of English at Hull University.

Garden party

Indian Army Association Major-General J.H.S. Majury, President of the Indian Army Association, was host at the annual garden party held yesterday at the Hurlingham Club.

Luncheons

HM Government Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Carlton Gardens in honour of Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Dinners

Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association Mr John Wilkinson, MP, was host at the annual dinner of the London Chapter of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association held last night at the House of Commons. Air Commodore D.G. Harrington presided.

King's College London Professor Stewart Sutherland, Principal of King's College London, was host at the annual House of Commons dinner at King's College London, Strand. Lord Flowers proposed the toast to the college. Those present included Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, Lord Greenhill, Lady Flowers, Lady Wyndham, Dr S. Sutherland, Sir Richard and Lady Way, Dr P. Johnson, Sir Maurice Bathurst, Sir Malby Crofton, Sir Monty Finniston, Mr Justice Mann, Sir Alec Morrison, Major-General Sir Leslie Tyler, and Dr Michael Clark, MP.

Harrow dinner

Bradlys Bradlys House triennial dinner was held last night, the eve of the Eton and Harrow Cricket Match at Lords, at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square. The chairman was Mr Fido May and the guests included Mr A.W.D. Sankey, retiring housemaster, and Mr Sandy Smith, housemaster elect, who were accompanied by the house troops in the head of house, S.D. Marle.

Service luncheons

RN College Dartmouth The Royal Naval College Dartmouth, St Vincent Term 1925-1928, held a luncheon at Trinity House, Greenwich, yesterday.

David Tibbitts presided and Captain Robert Shaw, term officer, was the guest of honour.

Baluch Regiment

The Baluch Regiment Officers' Dinner Club held their annual luncheon at the St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. Brigadier I.P. Randle was in the chair and Lieutenant-General and Begum Habibullah Khan Khattak were the guests of honour.

Rajputana Rifles

The annual luncheon of the Rajputana Rifles was held yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. Major Richard Hungerford was in the chair.

2nd Punjab Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Milman presided at the annual luncheon of the 2nd Punjab Regiment Officers' Association held at the Hurlingham Club yesterday.

14th Punjab Regiment

The annual luncheon of the 14th Punjab Regimental Association was held yesterday at the Star and Garter Hotel, Putney.

Indian Grenadiers

Brigadier G.L. Roberts presided at the annual luncheon of the Indian Grenadiers held yesterday at the Duke of York's Headquarters.

Shrivernham Club

Mr Donald Spiers was the principal guest at the annual symposium of the Shrivernham Club held yesterday at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire. Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Sutton presided.

OBITUARY

PROF W. H. HUTT

A free-marketeer before his time

Professor W.H. Hutt, who has died in Texas aged 88, was an English-born economist who will be remembered, at least among his substantial band of free-market admirers, as one of the most original political economists of our times.

His importance was but little reflected in standard economic texts. His kind of economics was, for most of his long life, out of fashion.

Hutt's academic work spanned many topics, and indeed some of the major controversies of political economy in this century. His *Theory of Idle Resources* (1939) challenged the Keynesian view of unemployment, and provided an alternative analysis.

His earlier *Theory of Collective Bargaining* (1930) had pointed to the potentially destructive economic results of unrestrained collective bargaining, with unions able to distort the wage and price structure through their unique legal powers.

All this sounds familiar enough in Thatcherite Britain. But his message sounded odd as Hutt was carving out a career in the days when economics was dominated by John Maynard Keynes.

William Harold Hutt was born into a solid working-class family in London on August 3, 1899. He died a professor emeritus of the University of Dallas, Texas. The major part of his professional career, however, was spent at the University of Cape Town, where he laid down a tradition of "free-market thought" which was to have many followers — known as the "Cape Town School of Economics".

He had been educated at Hackney Downs School and the London School of Economics. His first job was at Benn Brothers, the publishers, where he was personal assistant to the chairman, Sir Ernest Benn.

Benn, apart from his busi-

ness activities, was a relentless campaigner for the cause of the individual: he turned out pamphlet after pamphlet decrying the increasing power of the State. It provided an atmosphere which was not irrelevant to Hutt's later career.

He moved to Cape Town in 1928 to lecture on commerce, becoming Professor of Commerce in 1931.

He originated what is known as the concept of consumer sovereignty in the market process: if markets are set free, the customer tends to have the choice of buying the things that he or she actually wants.

One of his early books, *Economists and the Public*, criticised Socialists for arguing that competition in the market-place makes people less equal. (Hutt himself was in favour of a measure of redistribution of property through death duties.) Attempts to regulate markets, so far from protecting ordinary consumers, he said, were often merely greedy manoeuvres by vested interests.

One of Hutt's most interesting books was *Economics of the Colour Bar*, published in 1964, when the South African scene was a major interest among British politicians.

Hutt was attacking, and analysing, *apartheid* from the classical liberal point of view. He argued that colour bars, introduced to appease organized white labour, had destroyed the motive for "investment in human capital": if it had not been for the colour bar, the State and business concerns would have seen that it was profitable to devote more resources to training for the blacks.

By this time Hutt's reputation secured for him a number of visiting professorships in the United States. In 1971 he became Distinguished Professor of Economics at Dallas.

MR FRANCIS HAWCROFT

Mr Francis Hawcroft, Principal Keeper of the Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, since 1978, who did much to build up its reputation particularly in the field of English watercolours, died on June 13, aged 63.

There were two major strands to Hawcroft's work at the Whitworth, where he served as a keeper of rare discernment for almost 30 years.

He was natural and invariable that so ardent a scholar of late 18th and early 19th century British watercolours should continually strive to enrich the collection, despite the slender resources of a university art gallery.

But, by any standards, his successful acquisition in 1975 of the J. R. Cozens sketchbooks of 1782-83 was a spectacular "coup".

Hawcroft, however, also dramatically expanded the Whitworth's modern British collection. Significant purchases, carefully placed, added a new and lively dimension to the now reconstructed gallery.

The acquisition of Francis

Bacon's *Portrait of Lucien Freud* in 1980 in fact epitomized Hawcroft's skills in patiently stalking, and finally securing, a major work of public appeal.

Hawcroft also organized a succession of widely-praised exhibitions of such painters as John Crome, Cozens and Thomas Girtin, and contributed to scholarly catalogues for them.

He was educated at Sebright School, Worcester, and the Courtauld Institute, London.

After graduating he was appointed deputy curator and keeper of art collections at the Norwich Museums. In 1959 he moved to Manchester and became a lecturer in the history of art as well as a keeper at the Whitworth.

Outside the gallery, Hawcroft contributed to the cultural life of the region through membership of the committees serving the National Art Collection Fund, the National Trust, Manchester Cathedral, and, until recently, the Georgian Group.

He was also a director of the Northern Ballet Theatre.

MR ST JOHN GAMLEN

Mr St John Gamlen, the fourth-generation member of a London firm of solicitors which goes back to the early eighteenth century, has died at the age of 86.

Gamlen was senior partner of the Lincoln's Inn firm, Gamlens (formerly Gamlen Bowerman and Forward) from 1953 till he retired in 1966. He specialized as a property lawyer and dealing in estate management.

After reading history at New College, Oxford, Gamlen overcame other initial inclinations, feeling obliged to continue the family tradition when his elder brother was killed in the First World War. The first Gamlen had started the family connection, joining an already 100-year-old firm,

by coming up from the West Country in 1824.

Gamlen was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in 1949 and was particularly knowledgeable about ancient churches and stained glass, on which he wrote in specialist journals.

He was unmarried, but leaves a sister.

Denmis Day, the Irish ballad singer who was for 25 years the foil for the well-known American comedian Jack Benny, died on June 22 aged 71.

It was said an off-the-cuff wisecrack during an audition, when Benny was looking for a new singer, secured him the job.

Anniversaries

TODAY

BIRTHS: John Horne Tooke, politician and philologist, London, 1736; Antonio Gaudi, architect, Reus, Spain, 1852; Walter Hermann Nernst, chemist, Nobel laureate 1920, Eisen, Germany, 1864; Robert Erskine Childers, Irish nationalist, author of *The Riddle of the Sands*, London, 1870; Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Viceroy of India 1947, Windsor, 1900; George Orwell (pseudonym of Eric Blair), writer, Motihari, India, 1903.

DEATHS: John Marston, dramatist, London, 1634; William Smellie, naturalist, Edinburgh, 1795.

General George Custer and his troops were massacred by Sioux Indians at Little Bighorn, 1876.

Schools

Brickdale School, Sheffield

museum summer

DAY 5 NORTH-WEST AND NORTH-EAST

Larder for the Roman legions

The concluding part of the guide covers the heartland of the industrial cities of the north and the wilds of Brontë country

KEY
 Free admission
 Admission charge
 Admission donation
 requested
 Disabled facilities
 Refreshments
 Completely new
 New elements
 Not to be missed
 Temporary exhibitions
 Parking

NORTH-WEST

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE
 Portland Basin Industrial Heritage Centre, Portland Street South, 061 308 3374. Ring to check opening. ★ ★ ★ Industrial development in the crucial years of the growth of the three of them — the Ashton, the Huddersfield Narrow and the Peak Forest. Opens on July 9 in converted warehouse. Narrow boat trips on the canal also start here.

MUSEUM OF THE MANCHESTER
 Ashton Town Hall, The Market Place, 061 344 3078. Cl Sun. BH. ★ ★ ★ A military museum with a difference, looking at the effects of the Manchester Regiment's stationing here 1861-1958.

MIRROSWOLD
 near Gilsland, near Carlisle. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ Hadrian's Wall, and an archaeological dig which is revealing a lot about the wall — its construction, its use after the Romans. Viewing platform for visitors seven days a week throughout the summer, display of finds and explanatory panels.

BOLTON
 Museum and Art Gallery, The Mans Crescent, 0204 22311. Cl Sun, Wed, BH. ★ ★ ★ June 23-July 22, an exhibition without the prime exhibit, Body in the Bog, traces the investigation of Lindway man, now the subject of a good-natured tug-of-war between the British and Manchester Museums.

CARLISLE
 Carlisle Cathedral. Mon-Fri, to end August. Plans for a new underground treasury museum next year, but meanwhile the archaeologists are having a go hoping to find St Cuthbert's Anglo-Saxon monastery in full public gaze. Mon-Fri, to the end of August.

ELLESWORTH
 Boat Museum, Dockyard Rd. 061 335 5017. Open daily in summer. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Was the world's oldest station. Where the Manchester Ship meets the Shropshire Union. New feature, Porter's Row cottages, four quayside watermen's dwellings restored to represent 1840s, 1900s, 1930s and 1950s.

GRASMERE
 Dove Cottage and the Wordsworth Museum. 09665 544. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Special exhibition on neighbour and protégé Matthew Arnold, July 22 onwards.

HELLINGBORO
 Hellingboro, Lancs, Textile Museum, Higher Mill, Holcombe Rd. 0706 225459. Cl Sat-Sun July and Aug. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Two former textile mills tell the tale of the Rosendale Valley textile industry, now has a link with the Bury to Hawthornthill East Lancs steam railway.

JODRELL BANK
 Jodrell Bank, Cheshire. 0477 71339. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ The domain of the Astronomer Royal, Sir Francis Graham-Smith, went public a year ago and now has new "hands-on" exhibits — an exploration of Forces in the Universe in which you can ride in a gyro-chair among other things, and Reflections where you can shake hands with yourself. Also a Video Wall which explains satellite communications, and outside the Granada Arboretum and a play area.

LANCASTER
 Maritime Museum, Custom House, St George's Quay. 0524 64637. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Three times its size since last year, with reconstructed canal barge trading at the quayside. Ashton Memorial, also restored, with permanent exhibition on Edwardian life and Lord Ashton, "Mr Lancaster". Also new, the Butterfly House nearby.

JUDGES' LODGINGS
 Church Street, 0524 3260-8. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Jacobean house used to celebrate local furniture makers Gillows. Special feature is the world's most expensive billiard table, made by Gillows in 1820s bought in the winter for £27,000; next year there'll be demonstrations on it — when they've reinforced the floor.

LIVERPOOL
 National Museums & Galleries of Merseyside, funded by central government, has the Liverpool Museum, Walker Art Gallery, Museum of Labour History, Merseyside Maritime Museum and St George's Hall.

LIVERPOOL MUSEUM
 William Brown Street. 051 207 0001. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Pharaohs and Mummies: Egyptian art in the Middle Kingdom, 18-Sept. 4 (see under CAMBRIDGE); ceramics gallery

now open; natural history centre open afternoons June 23-Sept. 11; new planetarium show opens July 15.
 Merseyside Maritime Museum Pier Head, Albert Dock. 051 709 1551. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ RMS Titanic until end of year; new permanent exhibition, Safe Passage, about making the Mersey and Liverpool bay safe for shipping; July 26 another new gallery, Art at Sea, opens.

WALKER ART GALLERY
 William Brown St. 051 227 5234. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ (weekends) ★ ★ ★ Stephen Farthing, retrospective for young painter, June 25-Aug 7; Whistler Prints from the Collection, July 17-Sept 15; Henry Peach Robinson, Victorian photographer, from the Barbican, Aug 17-Sept 18.

MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY
 William Brown Street. 051 207 0001. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Really museum of Liverpool's social history. Golden Years of Cinema, July 5-Sept 25.

St George's Hall
 Lime Street, 051 207 0001. Ring for times. ★ ★ ★ Classic neo-classical building being restored. Open until Sept 4 to see, for instance, wonderful Minton tile floor, and the third largest organ in the country.

Tate Gallery
 Albert Dock. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Already the dock is getting more than a million people a year. The new James Stirling-designed Tate was opened by Prince Charles in May to bring some aesthetic prestige and Starline Waters: British Sculpture and International Art 1968-88, until Sept 5; also Surrealism and Mark Rothko: The Seagram Murals Project, until next year.

MACCLESFIELD
 Silk Museum, Roe Street. 061 207 0001. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Opened last summer and still developing. New display shows the home life of the children who worked at the looms.

PARADISE SILK MILL
 Park Lane. 0625 618225. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ With Jacquard looms restored to demonstrate skills of silk weavers, see it in the same mood as the new museum, they're quite close.

MANCHESTER
 Museum of Science and Industry, Liverpool Rd Station, Castletide. 061 832 2244. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Was the world's oldest station. Newest permanent show is Underground Manchester on the development of sewerage and water supply from Roman to modern times, including an outside loo that flushes when you walk by; starts with a children's graveyard, ends with a fountain.

The Manchester Museum
 The University, Oxford Rd. 061 275 2000. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 1987 Museum of the Year, despite beleaguered state in common with all university museums, now has new mammal galleries, complete with built-up own-mammal computer game, thanks to sponsorship.

Whitworth Gallery
 The University, Oxford Rd. 061 273 4865. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Contemporary next year, a peg for the University in which gallery space. Main show is The Subversive Stitch, until Aug 29, women and embroidery 1300-1900.

Manchester City Art Gallery
 Mosley Street. 061 236 9422. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Should never be missed, but worth a mention anyway for Clay, July 23-Sept 11, (the use of clay by artists like Picasso, Miro, and craftsman, demonstrated). Until July 3 there is a chance to see the acclaimed Arts Council exhibition of the work of constructivist sculptor Naum Gabo before it goes to Birmingham.

MARYPORT
 Cumbria, Maritime Museum, 0900 813738. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Just acquired a Clyde tug, the Flying Buzzard, big enough to have 45-minute guided tours, steam up on certain days (0900-815954 to find out when). Also a VIC 96 (virtually inshore craft) opening at the end of July with its hold turned into a gallery.

PADNABY
 Lancs, near Burnley Gawthorpe Hall, Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth Trust Textile Collections. 0282 78511. Cl Mon & Tues, Mon only July, Aug. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ More than 12,000 embroideries from worldwide, opened by the National Trust last year, but now with a craft centre in its Coach House Gallery where the National Exhibition of Children's Embroidery opens, June 20-30, before going on to Hampton Court and Glasgow.

PENRITH
 Museum, Cumbria, Robinson's School, Middlegate. 0768 64671. Cl Mon in Oct. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Extra exhibition space has been created to do justice to the enormous subject of local girl Lady Anne Clifford, the 17th-century Countess of Dorset and then of Pembroke.

ROTHBURY
 Northumberland, Craggside. 0689 20333. Cl Mon exco BH. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Home of the engineering mogul William Armstrong and the first house to have hydro-electricity (in 1869). Now the curators' showing how he got hydraulic energy from lakes in his 900-acre grounds.

STYAL
 Cheshire, Quarry Bank Mill. 0625 527463. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Everybody's favourite museum has even more now, with the Apprentice House showing how the lads survived 150 years ago (some of them apparently still there), the mill wheel now restored and working and a £400,000 appeal for even more in the future.

TURTON
 Turton Tower, nr Bolton, Lancs. 0204 852203. Cl Thur, Fri, Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 16th century one-time home of Cromwell's treasurer Henry Cromwell, they have found remains of a farmhouse within the structure of the building, which are now a display.



Holding the fort: the site museum of Arbeia, a Roman supply base, built for the Emperor Septimius Severus in 163, now in South Shields

South Shields is a town of the 19th century. In the heart of Catherine Cookson country, it is an uncompromising seaside resort of industrial Tyneside. But its very lack of celebrity may have been responsible for a unique landmark which is expected to draw 50,000 visitors this summer: the Arbeia Roman Fort.

"It's an urban area with no landscape value, unlike other Roman sites such as Hadrian's Wall," Paul Bidwell, the excavation director, says. "We came up with a project which is a very radical departure."

The project was to reconstruct the fort's gateway in the centre of the town square, and a completely recast site museum. "What makes the fort very important is that South Shields is the only permanent stone-built supply base that has ever been excavated in the whole of the Roman Empire," Bidwell says.

Arbeia was built in 163 and was the larder which supplied the Emperor Septimius Severus in his three-year campaign to subjugate the Scots (he died at York in 211). It continued to be the supply base for the garrisons along Hadrian's Wall through the third and fourth centuries.

"At first it was a fairly conventional fort, but about 40 years later it was enlarged and completely replanned. It became a supply base and the interior of the fort was filled with stone built granaries — 24 of them with a capacity of about 3,500 tons of grain."

Within the gate tower, a typical quartermaster's store of the late 2nd century has been reconstructed with replicas of the kind of foodstuffs, utensils, pottery, glass, tools, weapons, which would have been issued from Arbeia. Roman armour and weaponry are displayed in another room.

Objects in the recast museum have been organized to illustrate the life of a Roman soldier. "What we've tried to do is point up the differences between the life of a modern soldier and that of a Roman," Bidwell says. He is the museum's curator. "They had to carry out a lot of tasks which were not military at all: they had a wide range of skills as craftsmen — building, surveying, metalworking, and we've also tried to convey a bit about the religious aspects and leisure activities."

There were also similarities. Even for the Roman soldier, the army was a profession that offered job security, they served for a set term of 25 years, welfare was well organized, and there were compulsory savings that went towards a retirement grant.

From next Tuesday for a fortnight schools are being invited to act out a day in the life of a Roman soldier, and on Saturday July 2, members of the public can take part in potting, weaving, even preparing Roman food.

WAKEFIELD
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 Museum Gardens. 0904 29745. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Yorkshire's Monastic Heritage, until Oct 31, the centenary of the north's contribution to the medieval craze, happily coincides with a new gallery celebrating the 900th anniversary of St Mary's Abbey in whose grounds the museum stands. You need a very long weekend for this lot, and it's worth it.

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 Coppergate. 0904 55543. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Two years old, actually, but the first of the proliferating breed: a museum without collections, but recreations based on scholarship.

NORTH-EAST

BEAMISH
 North of England Open Air Museum, Beamish Hall, Chester-le-Street, Stanley. Co Durham. 0207 231811. Op daily until mid-Sept when Cl Mon. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ European Museum of 1987, Beamish's recreated Georgian landscape of 1900 get better and better. Next month the colliery plant complete with working steam winding engine opens. Home Farm has a cattle winter quarters; the station has a coal merchants'.

BERWICK
 Museum and Art Gallery, Berwick Barracks, Ravensdowne. 0289 308473. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Big redevelopment on-going, but not finished yet. Meanwhile an important exhibition about the death of free salmon fishing on the Tweed, A Wake for the Salmon, July 11-Sept 15.

BRADFORD
 Castle Museum, Kelshay. 0274 755231. Cl Mon. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ What makes rocks? new permanent display, called Molecules to Minerals, in Bradford's general museum tells you.

DURHAM
 Light Infantry Museum, Aykley Heads. 0265 42214. Cl Mon exco BH. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ New medals gallery opening Sept 11, including seven, possibly eight, of the 11 VCs the regiment has won.

HARTLEPOOL
 Gray Art Gallery and Museum, Clancy Rd. 0429 266522. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ New curator Rachel Wilkins hopes to have a new archaeology gallery opening this summer, sociology next year.

HAWORTH
 Brontë Parsonage Museum, Keighley. 0535 42323. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Diamond Jubilee year, actually falls on Aug 4 when there's a special party for all who have given objects over the year. Exhibition to celebrate called Sixty Treasures lasts all season.

HULL
 Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Sq. 0482 222750. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Dutch and Flemish Old Master Drawings, until July 17, 3½ centuries of exquisite art from the University of Leiden's print room on tour (previously at Glasgow and York).

Transport and Archaeology Museum
 High Street. 0482 222737. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Great excitement this time over the 2,300-year-old Haslemere

MORPETH
 Northumberland, Chantry Bagpipe Museum, Bridge St. 0670 519466. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Nine months old and already a Mecca for folk musicians who play in the courtyard on spec.

NEWCASTLE
 Museum of Science and Engineering, Blandford House, Blandford Street. 0632 326789. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Looking for young guinea pigs to try out their Science Factory experiments — like the Science Museum's Launch Pad or Bristol's Exploratory — before it opens properly next year. Guaranteed infectious fun.

Stevenson Railway Project
 Killingworth, North Tyneside. 091 232 6789. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Brand new, going with the re-opening of part of the North Tyneside railway where Stevenson reigned 150 years ago.

PONTERACT
 Museum, Selter Row. 0777 797289. Cl Sun, BH. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ One of the craziest offerings of the season, Very Tasterful, until July 15, is an exhibition of the cake sculpture of Margaret Pilkington.

SHEFFIELD
 City Museum, Weston Park. 0742 768588. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Its famous Benty Grange Saxon helmet has now been recreated as new. Don't miss the biggest collection of cutlery in the world,

Underneath the arches: enjoying the permanent show at the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry, with its display of the underground world of sewerage

National Museum of Film and Photography
 Prince's View. 0274 727488. Cl Mon. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Celebrates its fifth birthday on July 12 by opening Crown and Camera (until Nov 13), last year's Queen's Gallery exhibition redisplayed of the private and public royal images; and June 28-Sept 2 it is the first British venue for the New York retrospective of royal photographer Norman Parkinson's work. Likely contender for Museum of the Year award to be made later this month.

CHERRYBURN
 Mickle, Stocksfield, Northumberland. 0661 843276. Cl Mon. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Opening June 23. Event of the season for many. Birthplace of Thomas Bewick where he lived until his death 160 years ago. Now restored by Frank Atkinson, creator of Beamish, assisted by providence — an engraving by Bewick's brother found last October showing the exact lay-out and measurements of the living room.

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or the new wildlife gallery with its fornicarium — five animals — which opened 18 months ago and is in for the Museum of the Year Award. Insects, from July 16 to the end of September, is about the art of handwriting.

Ruskin Gallery
 101 Norfolk St. 0742 735230. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Edward Lear's Birds, July 9-Sept 3, is a welcome chance to see Lear the artist, one of the finest bird painters in a century of bird painting.

SOUTH SHIELDS
 Arbeia Roman Fort, Baring Street. 091 4544053. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Last year's big event was the erection of this facsimile on the foundations of the original 2nd century fort.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES
 Preston Hall Museum, Yarm Rd. 0642 781184. Op daily. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Tobacco and toy shops added to the Victorian street this year, and a monumental masonry being created there, as a bandstand is being built in the Victorian park the museum is making outside.

Green Dragon Museum
 Green Dragon Museum. 0645 674206. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ New display of Stockton pottery, once universal now quite rare, and a tourist information office has now been opened. Exhibition on Stockton Castle continues throughout the period.

WALLSEND
 Heritage Centre, Buddle Street. 091 282 0012. Cl Sun. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ New gallery on the history of this and of Hadrian's Wall covering the Roman period, coal mining, shipbuilding and domestic life with replicas, artifacts, models and panels. The temporary exhibition until July 24 is the British Museum's Life and Death in Celtic Britain, followed by nature Conservation in Tyne & Wear.

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Compiled by Simon Taft

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SATURDAY



Have scandalous cricket headlines soured the village game?
William Greaves sought out a family match *par excellence*

his last pint in," said someone who knew about these things.

Yet there was no doubting the importance of the occasion. This was the annual game between the Buckingham and the Matravers, a gladiatorial conflict involving 22 players and just two surnames, an encounter to darken the wildest nightmares of any of those word-perfect magicians of the BBC ball-by-ball commentary team, a rustic confrontation which no one in the scores of villages between Taunton and Exmoor refers to as anything other than the Family Match.

It was five years ago that Eric Coombes, cricket reporter for the *Somerset County Gazette*, conceived the notion of pitting the two sets of brothers and immediate relatives against each other for a cup, presented by his newspaper. In so doing, he proved that the stars of the professional scene, who have been variously accused of conduct unbefitting in Pakistani umpiring disputes and English hotel bedrooms, are probably a mite of little more than being

taken too seriously. At grass roots level, where the spectators and the players share the same tea, the game is as eccentric, as keenly contested, as sane, as decent, as witty and as peculiarly English as ever.

Of the seven Buckingham brothers, five play every week for Hush Charnham's village side. With the help of an uncle, a couple of cousins and a nephew, all bearing the same surname with pride, they were set to do battle.

Old Christopher Matravers, father of the Matravers clan of one sister and nine brothers, found it difficult to disguise his contempt for the opposition. "We don't have need of cousins and nephews and far-flung folk like that," he said. "If they're not Dora's and sons then they're our grand children and that's that."

Richard Disney, the postman, and my brothers look after the outfield."

Such dedication to the game has almost certainly just lost Bill his girlfriends of four years' standing, and probably explains why only one of the brothers, whose ages range from 23 to 40, is married. "It takes a lot to give up cricket," Bill said. "And maybe you shouldn't have to give it up at all."

Their mother, 64-year-old Elsie Buckingham, whose husband, Stan, played for the family side for the first three annual matches until his death last year, and with whom the four boys and sons still live, takes a philosophical "I don't think a girl will ever be allowed to get in the way of their cricket for long. It does mean I've got a lot of kit to wash, especially with midweek cup matches, but they're all good lads with good

jobs, so I'm certainly not complaining."

All of which tends to mystify Eddie's grave-diggers, lorry-driving seventh son of the Matravers dynasty. "All of us lot are married and we've got 27 children between and" he said, "Maybe the Bridgetown women are just more tolerant than the Huish lot."

Wherever the boys got their cricketing obsession from, it certainly wasn't from their father. "No time for anything else than in my young days," said Christopher Matravers. His reminiscences were rudely interrupted when a ball, hand-cranked, driven for four by Philip Buckingham, bounced off his shin and struck him in the flat cap which was pulled down over his ears — apparently for just such an emergency. "Good hitting, Phil," someone shouted from the pavilion. "You got both

of 'em in one!" The game paused for a minute or two to allow the laughter to fall away.

By testime, things seemed to be slipping away from the Matravars, defending the cup which they won last year for the first time. The Buckingham had piled up a formidable 263 in 40 overs.

The Matravars were an additional cause of concern. Bob was down to open the batting but there was, apparently, some doubt whether he should have been allowed to do so at all. "After what he got up to last night, he should have been facing an MCC disciplinary committee this morning," Eddie said. No one took the allegation seriously.

Bob pushed the third ball of the Matravers innings for a quick single, however, and John, directing the reply from the boundary, seemed happy enough with the pace. "Well hit, lad," he called — "just 263 more and we've got 'em."

bowed for a swashbuckling 52, things were looking healthier at 67 for 2. "The gentleman from *The Times* is trying to find a word to describe your innings," said someone. "Rustic!" suggested Bobo. "Rusty, more like," thought Cliff. And soon John was going out to join Fred at the wicket.

Fred's courageous innings eventually won, he went out to umpire. "Howzat?" demanded Tich Buckingham. It was blatantly low, but the Matraverses had not yet got enough runs on the board and Fred dismissed the appeal with contempt. Would there be a repeat of the notorious Shakoor Rana-Mike Gatting affair? There would not. "Sun in your eyes, Fred, was it?" suggested skipper Bill Buckingham, amid general merriment.

A brave Matravers assault on the improbable ended with 201 for 6 and a Buckingham victory by 61 runs. "Win or lose, it doesn't make a ha'porth of difference," said Christopher Matravers from the deckchair. But it was hard to find anyone to agree with him.



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
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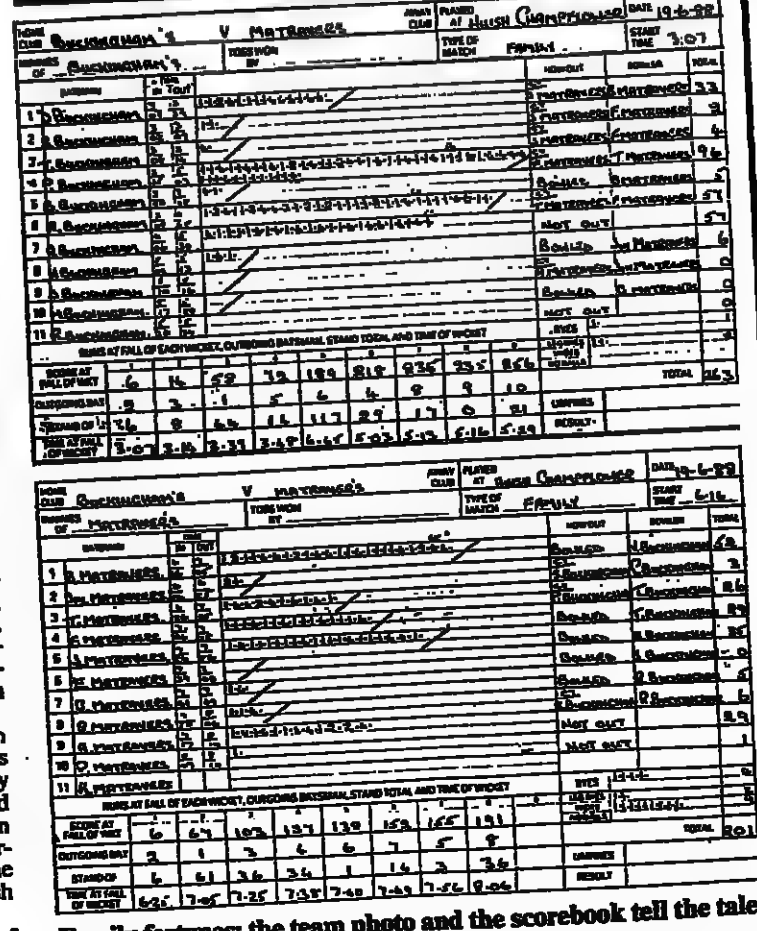
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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL 1

Tee-time under the sun



Golf among the palms on the Rio Real course: luxury with a discreet and clubby atmosphere

Many English golfers, tired of sodden fairways and all-weather gloves, yearn for a couple of weeks in reliable sunshine to groom his game. A popular choice is the Costa del Sol: 15 courses in the 64 miles between the Club de Campo de Málaga (the oldest, created in 1925, and with the advantage of a paradox, three miles east of Torremolinos, and Valderama (the latest name for Sotogrande New), a dozen miles north of Gibraltar.

The popular plan is to buy a flight-hotel/apartment package, perhaps with green-fee concessions at one or two courses, and arrange your own golf, with a choice from all those courses, when you get there... It looks easy in the brochures. It can be desperate in reality, especially with the cost of golf so high that you can pay as much for six or seven rounds at £50 each at Aloha as you would for an annual membership at your own golf club at home.

Tom Clarke with some tips for trouble-free golf in Spain

A friend claims he spent seven and a half hours just fixing his golf during his fortnight in Spain a year ago: negotiating on the telephone and sometimes driving to the clubs to confirm arrangements.

"It's getting tougher all the time," said one course director. "Attitudes are hardening and prices are rising. Most of the courses are, or want to be, virtually for members only."

It was that experience which persuaded me to search out a no-hassle, no-excuses, flight-hotel/golf deal for my fortnight earlier this year. I chose

Hotel Los Monteros, just outside Marbella, with its own golf course, Rio Real. The hotel has the most discreet, clubby mood; you arrive with a couple of friends and depart with half a dozen more.

Rio Real is well-maintained and testing without being ferocious, apart from the sixth — a short hole manufactured on a ledge above the river that winds through the course. I could have played golf at Rio Real every day with no extra cost to my £304 bed-and-breakfast price (plus a locally-hired car at £140).

If golf really is the point of your holiday, make sure your package has an unbeatable bonus with a golf course, not just a vague indication that it will arrange golf. Tour operators are beginning to get the message. In June/July, for example, Sovereign Golf Holidays, features El Paraiso, between Marbella and Estepona, for £646, plus a couple of its £50 golf packs that each allows two rounds at El Paraiso and two rounds at Los Naranjos.

If you insist on extemporizing, buy the local magazine *Costa Golf* and enter

the competitions it lists at all the courses: it will be expensive but you will get a game at a set time.

Perhaps the ideal is to base yourself at one course and then indulge in a couple of excursions. Two I like are Valderama which, in spite of all the earthworks, is exciting on a grand scale, and Mijas, which has two courses (both, like Valderama, designed by Robert Trent Jones at his most bunkerish).

And when the speed of the greens has brought on the yips and you reckon there has to be more to life than golf... Try the Museo Hollander, Gino Hollander's private museum. He demands that you handle the Stone Age tools and feel the medieval sculpture while the Gregorian chant lifts your spirits. It's over the mountains beyond Coin and near Pizarra. Phone him (Malaga 483163) to agree a visiting time. The memory will last even longer than your best round of golf.

COSTA DEL SOL GOLF GUIDE

These are the courses, lengths (off the back tees), pars, and prices per round (203 pesetas = £1).

Aloha: 6,281m (par 72), 10,000 pta.
Atalaya Park: 6,272m (par 72), 4,800 pta.
Las Brisas: 6,198m (par 72), 6,000 pta.
Campo de Málaga: 6,042m (par 72), 3,500 pta.
La Duquesa: 6,136m (par 72), 4,300 pta.
Guadalupe: South course, 6,311m (par 72);

North course, 6,345m (par 72). Both 3,500 pta.
Mijas: Los Olivos, 5,900m (par 72), 3,800 pta.; Los Lagos, 6,484m (par 72), 3,800 pta.
Los Naranjos: 6,484m (par 72), 6,000 pta.
El Paraiso: 6,136m (par 72), 4,250 pta.
Rio Real: 6,130m (par 70), 5,000 pta.
Sotogrande: 6,298m (par 72), 6,500 pta.
Torrequebrada: 5,860m (par 72), 5,500 pta.
Valderama: 6,227m (par 72), 8,000 pta.

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TRAVEL 2

Discoveries in a new found land

In Canada the east coast betokens a landscape of wind-clawed, junk-free horizons, where icebergs and whales are everyday entertainments, and tourists a rarity. Accompanied by fishy hitch-hikers, Michael Watkins took all the sights on board

Sunday was gospel day in Newfoundland. Each radio button I punched spilled out evangelical candour, guaranteeing salvation to the repentant, brimstone to the sinner. "My Lord is a bright shining light," wailed a celestial choir sponsored by a brand of peanut butter unfamiliar to me. "Add your name to the Book of Life," I was urged. "Do it now." Which was not convenient at that moment because I had both hands on the steering wheel of the hired car heading along the Trans Canada Highway towards Isle aux Morts. The car was American, it was like driving a bedroom.

At Stephenville I picked up a hitch-hiker who asked where I was going. I said I'd thought of Isle aux Morts, but that anywhere else would do just as well. He seemed to think better of me for that, saying that I could drop him at Jerry's Nose, a fishing village on the Port au Port Peninsula. He told me he had been playing drums in a Toronto club all winter while most of his neighbours drew social security; the sea freezes, he said, so there is no fishing. At least he talked; most of these west coast people were so sparing with words they'd be happiest communicating by semaphore.

Jerry's Nose was no different from most Newfoundland communities: a scattered collection of white painted weather-boarded houses, their front doors three or four feet off the ground to clear the snow, net curtains at the windows, patchy gardens as breeding grounds for plastic pink flamingoes, gnomes and cut-outs of Tweedie Pie. Wind clawed smoke from chimneys, snow still smeared hill slopes; and this the last week of June. There was a callous touch, "frivolity" a word unknown to local vocabulary. Potato crisps and the petrol engine had arrived, not much else. If you wanted to buy something really frivolous, like a hammer or a carpet sweeper, you'd need to travel miles and miles; heaven knows where you would go for a party frock or bedroom slippers.

No, you'd be better off learning how to tie a bowline than a bow tie; skinning-a-fowl skills would be more in demand than mixing a dry martini. To the best of my knowledge, Proust and Jane Austen are not banned; it's just that you'd find it more sustaining learning to bait a fish-hook or light a fire without matches. Fashion-wise, I'd say that Newfoundland was about as sartorially conscious as Hull in 1932.

I enjoyed the fact that, so far as tourism was concerned, Newfoundland was in the Stone Age. I admired the junk-free landscape, innocent of neon and bill-boards promoting indigestible food and fizzy beverages. The only road signs warned drivers of wild moose. Newspapers and radio networks concentrated on the eternal verities: Russian tanks might be grinding towards the seat of government in Ottawa, but the first item on VOCM news from St



BONAVISTA: History abounds

TRAVEL NOTES

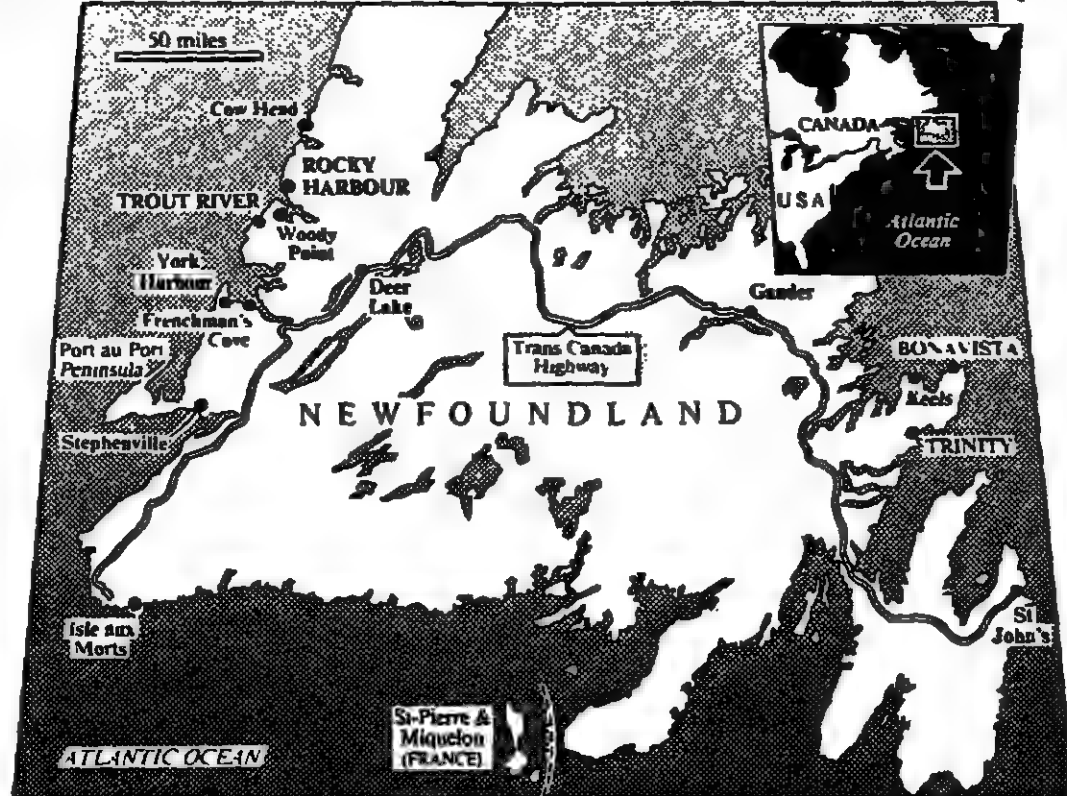
I flew to London Heathrow to St John's with Air Canada (01-759 2636). Fares from £318 return. First class, until August is £2,040 return. Flights were full both ways, so I advise booking and confirming well in advance. Internal flights St John's to Deer Lake by Air Nova £80. There are Holiday Inns at St John's, Gander, Clarendville, Corner Brook, double room approximately £46 a night. Motel-cabin accommodation about half that amount. Two can dine for £20. My hire-car came from Ticker's total charge for 10 days was £278. The journey described was 2,916kms. Further information from Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Tourism, Box 4750, St John's, Newfoundland.

John's was about a five-year-old boy who had become separated from his mother in a shopping precinct. My passenger told me to forget Isle aux Morts. Go north, he'd said, to Frenchman's Cove, York Harbour, Woody Point, Trout River — stay the night at Rocky Harbour. So I did. I passed great lakes, mountains, moors, fir forests and fields. Few people, very few: four to every square mile was the official figure. What do they do, these elected few? Winter is long and violent, summer a fleeting myth. Snow falls in October, clearing the following May or June. Temperatures plummet to 40 degrees below zero. The sea freezes. So what do you do, I eventually asked Frances Sweeting, lady librarian at Bonavista. "We chop wood and wait."

I made the Ocean View Motel at Rocky Harbour by 6pm. If they had not had a vacancy I'd have slept in the car, there was nothing



BONAVISTA BAY: a humpback whale gives a flick of its tail — the sight is elusive but exciting



ROCKY HARBOUR: the sheep sell few luxuries while, right, fishing is Newfoundland's big industry



else before the Arctic Circle. There was an incredible sunset, and lobster for dinner. I asked the waiter for a wine list. "There's the Hemlock '86," he offered. "Or the Hemlock '86," I said that the Hemlock '86 was reputedly a precocious little wine, did they sell much? "But a couple of bottles a week," he exaggerated wildly.

Heading north was by that time getting in my blood. So was collecting hitch-hikers. This one smelled fishy, he reeked of cod. High and laconic, he was returning to the fish-factory at Port au Choix. Passing Cow Head ("Christ died for the Ungodly," read the community slogan), I ventured that the weather seemed chilly for mid-summer. "We get two-three sunny days in a row sometimes," he said. There used to be Eskimos as Port au Choix: today there's the fish-factory, three stores and a take-away from which "anyone using foul language will be banned

indefinitely". I took away a bacon and mayonnaise sandwich built like Hadrian's Wall and returned to Rocky Harbour the way I'd come. In Newfoundland there's a straight road to where you're going and a straight road back, no messing.

I flew back east then, from Deer Lake to St John's, where they gave me keys for another car so that I could set off on the Gander Loop, ostensibly to spot whales and icebergs. I saw neither. There were a few sheep; but this somehow was a pale substitute for whales and icebergs and I felt let down.

Miraculously, everything fell into place next day as I followed the trail to Bonavista Peninsula. Miraculously, the sun made its debut for the year. Miraculously, I took aboard a hitcher who didn't whiff of fish. On impulse I turned off the main drag, finding myself overlooking Blackhead Bay at Keels. Nothing moved except net



TRINITY: St Paul's church in Newfoundland's prettiest settlement



TROUT RIVER: shells and lobster pots abound on the drive north



EAST COAST: watching icebergs as big as the Ritz float by

skidoo," she said. "It's like a motor-bike on skis, we race over the ice. We watch whales — look, there are two out there now."

Nothing. An entire ocean, that's all. Then I saw their huge, black, lazy freedom as they rolled and dived. It was only a glimpse. I saw two whales for a second, that's all; but it made me think of the men who kill whales and of those who defend them. It seemed to me that we need the whales, we need the assurance of their immense liberty; men who destroy whales are destroying themselves and men who protect whales are defending their own future.

I should have left Newfoundland on that note; but I didn't. I spent three days in St John's. Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed England's first colony for his Sovereign Lady when he stepped ashore at St John's in 1583. History abounded.

Even so, it won't be St John's

that I shall remember. What will, stuck in my mind is an early morning on Bonavista Peninsula. I'd slept uncomfortably in a road-side cabin and couldn't wait to get away. Twenty miles on I pulled into English Harbour. Out to sea, but close enough to seem malevolent, stood an iceberg as big as the Ritz.

Driving on to Trinity, the prettiest settlement in 10 days' travel, gave no refuge from the iceberg. It seemed almost purposeful, charged with vindictiveness, so that I thought of Ahab's Moby Dick, the white whale that personified the mystery of creation. It was the first iceberg I'd ever seen. It mesmerized me. I'd never seen it. I asked, "It's been around," he replied. "It's melt soon." Having solved the riddle of creation, he bent again to his tinkering.

Phantom flights

TRAVEL NEWS

The ultimate package for the theatre goers will be offered by Goodwood Travel next winter, with a return flight to New York on Concorde and a top price ticket for *The Phantom of the Opera* on Broadway. There will be four departures from London between December and February and the £2,095 price also includes two nights at the five-star Marriott Marquis Hotel on Broadway and a helicopter sightseeing tour of Manhattan. Information on 0227-763336.

Off to Canada

People seeking last minute holidays this summer are according to Thomas Cook. The most popular choice for long haul holidays is Canada, with a three-fold increase in bookings compared with this time last year, while Egypt is also in demand and St Lucia has replaced Barbados as the Caribbean favourite.

The top five destinations in the long haul league table are Canada, Egypt, Thailand, The Seychelles and St Lucia.

Taking it easy

Five-day "stress therapy" breaks, aimed at overworked business executives, are being run at the Snowdonia National Park Health Lodge in the mountains near Bethesda. The treatment includes sauna, massage, exercise classes, and mountain cycling and ad-

Just the ticket: Michael Crawford in *Phantom of the Opera*

ditive-free meals. It costs from £75 per day. A free extra is the Snowdonia mountain air which, says the Lodge's director, osteopath Joyce Griffiths, is "one of the most relaxing agents available". Information on 0248 600548.

British Airways will launch the first direct air service between the UK and Korea this autumn, coinciding with the Olympic Games in Seoul. The weekly flight will operate on a short cut route, starting on September 6, and the British Olympic team will be among the first passengers to use the service. Information: 01-897 4000.

Renoir returns

Six paintings produced on Guernsey by Pierre Renoir in 1893 will return to the island for the first time next month for a major exhibition sponsored by the State of Guernsey Tourist Board. The works are on loan from public and private collections in Europe and the United States and the exhibition, at the island's

Museum and Art Gallery in St Peter's Port, runs from July 9 to September 18. Information on 0481 26611.

To the proms

Short breaks in London, including a ticket to the promenade concerts, are being operated by London Travel Service during the concert season, which runs from July 22 to September 17. Prices start at £59 and also include two nights' hotel accommodation and return rail travel. Information on 01-730 5165.

Up-market Malta

Malta is to limit the building of budget-price hotels in an attempt to improve the island's tourism image. Visitor figures dropped sharply a few years ago after criticism of substandard accommodation and Malta's tourism minister, Dr Michael Refalo, says planning applications for hotels and restaurants with a three-star or lower rating will no longer be recommended.

Philip Ray

TRAVEL BOOKS

The Isle of Wight, in its own time warp off the south coast, is not everyone's idea of an island holiday but it does have a quiet charm. *Walking on the Isle of Wight*, by Patricia Sibley (Robert Hale, £5.95) is ideal for those planning an active holiday there. Sibley, a long-time resident, has compiled 50-odd walks (ranging from one mile to 35 miles) and she argues a persuasive case for walking on Wight rather than the mainland. The walks are closer together there, she says, there are good bus links for walkers whose legs falter; and there is a real "rough walking" (a pair of short wellingtons is generally sufficient). A concise history of the island is given in her introduction and each walk is accompanied by better-than-average notes. One small gripe: she cheats a bit by having a "Long-Distance Walks" section, and then saying that the 55-mile Wootton to Chale coastal path is detailed elsewhere in short stretches.

The Visitor's Guide to the Italian Lakes, by Richard Sale (MPC, £7.95) is a straightforward travel guide to the region. Doubtless a useful volume for those who are touring the lakes, one eye on the guide book, the other on the attraction being described, this paperback is not much fun for the loungechair traveller. It does, however, contain adequate photographs and maps, guided tours to towns, suggested routes to take through the area, and abbreviated summaries of places of interest.

Jenny Tabakoff

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 main drive now leads,
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THE TIMES COOK

Three hundred years after the Glorious Revolution, Frances Bissell finds fresh glories in a Dutch market

Dutch treats for dinner

I am ashamed to admit that until recently my knowledge of Dutch food has been limited to handsome but tasteless tomatoes, the ubiquitous red-skinned Edam cheese, and a different coloured capicum on the market every year. This year, it's orange. Last year it was white and the year before that, black.

The appearance of the black ones was exciting, conjuring up images of startling salads of multi-coloured roasted peppers. Sadly, their beauty was only skin deep, underneath the flesh was green. But at least the green, yellow and red versions retain their colour. What next? Lilac capicums, I can report.

But a few weeks ago, we paid a long overdue visit to Amsterdam and discovered some delicious foods which deserve to be seen more in Britain.

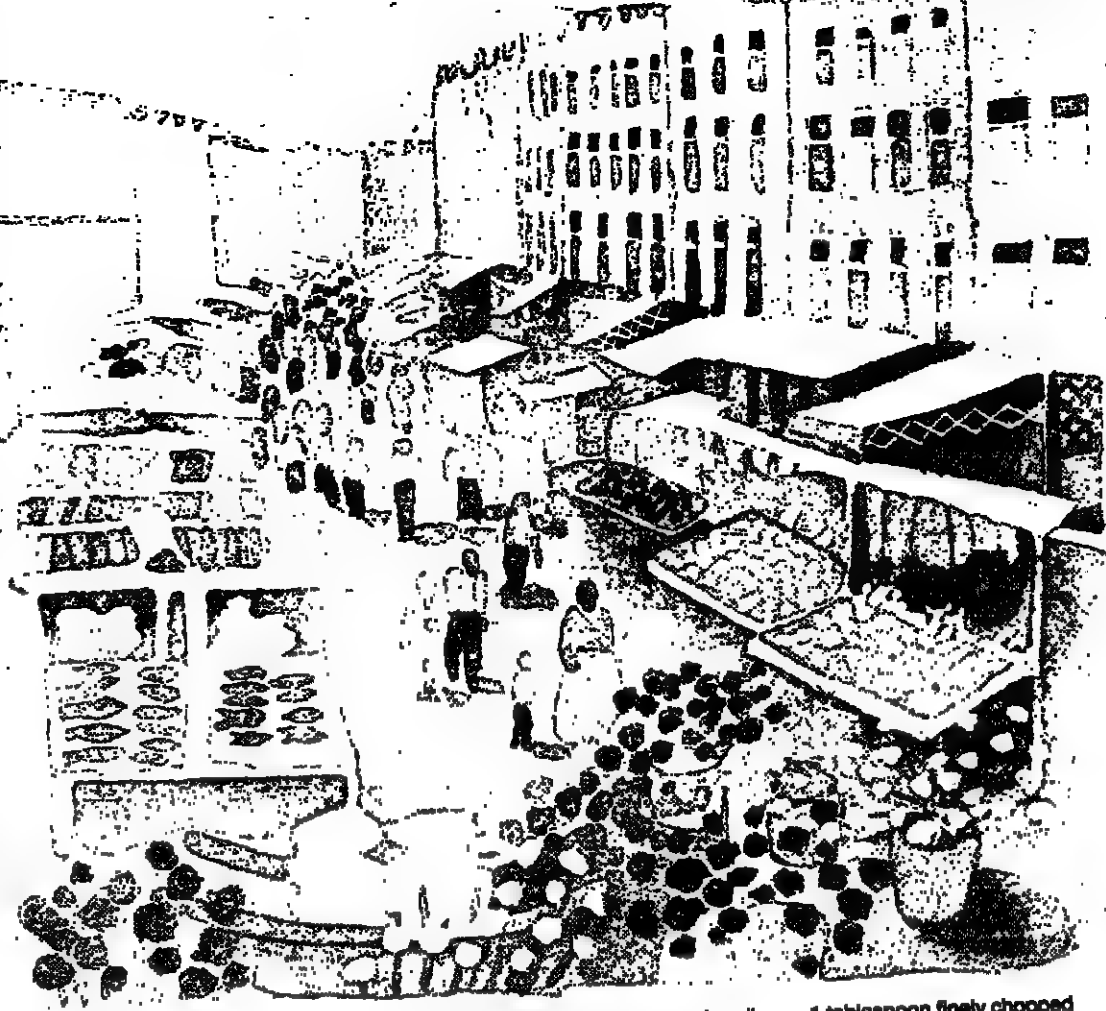
Amsterdam's open air market in Albert Kuypstraat was full of colour, even on a grey, wet Saturday: bright, fresh fish straight from the North Sea, bronze smoked eels and mackerel, pink peonies in full bloom, vegetables from the market gardens, imported ingredients for the Turkish and Indonesian restaurants to be found all over the city.

The longest queues were at the herring stall. It was the beginning of the "green" or new herring season, and at this time of year everyone eats at least three or four a day as a snack. Salted, raw herrings in large wooden barrels, straight from the fishing boats, were being bought up and swallowed just as fast as fishmongers could split and fillet them. They were delicious, and we have brought the herring snack habit home with us. Matjes fillets in jars of brine are available in many delicatessens. Rinse them and serve with some pickles, a hard-boiled egg and some toast for an easy starter.

The wholesale market revealed other treasures. There were more than 20 kinds of Dutch cheeses, among them round sheep's and goat's cheeses and several mature farmhouse cheeses with a flavour almost matching that of parmesan. The vegetables were a wonderful sight: wild mushrooms; herbs such as salad burnet and purple basil; sea vegetables that I had never seen before (including one called lamb's ear); purple-podded peas and those glorious lilac capicums.

It has been 300 years since Prince William landed in Torbay at the beginning of the Glorious Revolution, but the Dutch influence in our kitchen goes back further than that. Dutch immigrants to Britain in the 15th and 16th centuries introduced market gardens. A century later, they introduced the crops which led to the improvement of home-grown meat. They brought in nutmeg and mace from their Spice Islands, not to mention their fiery juniper-flavoured distilled liquor, gin.

If you are in the Torbay area from



July 15 to 18, you will have the chance to taste some of the food I had in Amsterdam. Frans Winter, the chef at the Amsterdam Apollo, is bringing various Dutch delicacies to Torbay's Imperial Hotel. They include lamb from Texel, one of the Friesian Islands where the lambs mature on salt marshes and taste delicious, smoked eels from Vollen-dam, Dutch farmhouse cheese, herring and "jenever" to flavour his soups, sauces and pancakes and, without doubt, plenty of capicums.

One of the best and simplest ways of cooking these brilliant Dutch peppers is baked or roasted with a good splash of olive oil. This is, of course, only economical if you are planning to use the oven for other dishes. Otherwise grill the peppers. They are delicious as a hot vegetable, but even better just tepid or cold as a salad dish, into which you might also add a few rings of sweet onion and a little crushed garlic.

Roasted Peppers (Serves 4-6)
1½ lbs/680g sweet peppers
4 to 6 tablespoons olive oil
freshly ground black pepper
½ teaspoon coarse sea salt

flat leaf parsley, coriander or chervil, a few sprigs for decoration, optional

Cut the peppers into half or quarter segments lengthways, depending on how bulbous they are. Remove the seeds, white pith and stalk. Brush a little olive oil over a flat oven-proof dish, and arrange the pieces of pepper in a single layer, skin side up. Pour on the rest of the olive oil, and bake for 30 to 40 minutes in a moderately hot oven, gas mark 5, 190C/375F. When ready to serve, season with pepper and salt and a squeeze of lemon or lime if you wish.

This is an economical, easy-to-cook meat dish similar to those found in many European and Eastern European kitchens. Beef, lamb or pork could replace the veal.

Veal birds (Serves 4)
4-oz/110g slices of veal from the leg
½ lb/110g minced veal
1 heaped tablespoon fresh breadcrumbs
1 size-4 egg, lightly beaten
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
1 tablespoon finely grated onion

I developed the next recipe as a means of tempering some Dutch farmhouse cheese that was very mature and almost too powerful in flavour. It is a good way of using up odds and ends from your cheese-board. Alter the balance of grated and cottage cheese if your main cheese is fairly mild.

Farmhouse Cheese Pie (Serves 6 to 8)
¼ lb/340g puff pastry
½ oz/15g butter
6 oz/170g grated hard cheese
6 oz/170g plain cottage cheese
1 celery stalk, finely chopped
1 small onion, finely chopped
freshly ground black pepper
1 to 2 tablespoons freshly chopped herbs or watercress
beaten egg and milk to glaze

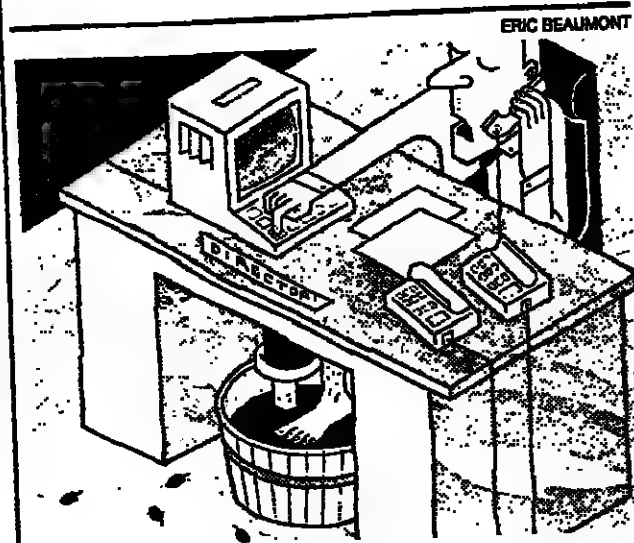
Divide the pastry in half, roll out each piece and cut it out round a dinner plate, a hexagonal plate makes a well-shaped pie. Place one piece of pastry on a greased and floured baking sheet. Gently cook the celery and onion in a little butter for five minutes or so and mix with the cottage cheese and grated cheese. Add the pepper and herbs, and pile on to the pastry on the baking sheet. Spread the mixture to within ½ inch/1cm of the edge, moisten the edge of the pastry with the beaten egg and milk. Give the pastry top another roll or two so that it will cover and meet the edges of the bottom pastry. Press the edges together, and cut them with a sharp knife, giving clean cuts and not dragging the pastry. In this way you will get a well risen finish. Make several slits in the top to let steam escape, decorate with the pastry trimmings and brush with the beaten egg and milk. Bake in the top half of a pre-heated oven, gas mark 5, 190C/375F for 25 to 30 minutes, moving it to a lower shelf if it shows signs of burning. Serve the pie warm.

Here is a cool, refreshing pudding based on a Dutch recipe that can be made the day before required. It is delicious served with soft summer berries or sliced peaches. You can also make it in individual moulds.

Lemon Buttermilk Jelly (Serves 4)
4 sheets (½ oz/15g) leaf gelatine
½ pint/70ml cold water
½ pint/140ml fresh lemon juice
6 oz/170g sugar
½ pint/250ml buttermilk

Soak the gelatine in water for five minutes. Then place it over a gentle heat, and stir until dissolved. Heat the lemon juice, melt the sugar in it, and stir in the dissolved gelatine. Mix well and add to the buttermilk. Blend thoroughly and pour the mixture into a wetted 1 pint/570ml mould. When almost cold, transfer to the refrigerator and chill until set.

DRINK



A family affair

Jane MacQuitty on the fruits of a remarkable Spanish wine dynasty

The road south from Barcelona to the Vilafranca del Penedès leads through urban sprawl to the hilly, vine-clad Catalan countryside of Penedès, Spain's second most important wine-producing region after Rioja. I had come to see the Torres family, whose Penedès wines are among the best the region produces.

Despite Spain's EEC status, few wine advances have been accomplished there recently. The Torres, however, are an exception. Their Penedès installations have grown enormously and last year Torres exported more than six million bottles, a record, to around 85 countries.

The statistics are impressive; so are the family and their wines. Don Miguel Torres, aged 79, still runs the firm and his wife Margarita visits Torres's eastern European markets. Their elder son, Juan Maria, manages the import division. Second son Miguel Jun, is the oenologist and his wife, Waltraud, oversees the German market. Marimar, Don Miguel's daughter, runs the North American interests. Even by Catalan standards, the work ethic of the Torres family, wine farmers since the 17th century, is remarkable. Jaime Torres founded the firm in 1870, after making money in Cuba. His descendant, Don Miguel, saw his firm through the Spanish Civil War and after 1945, with his wife, established export markets.

If Don Miguel is seen as the marketing supremo of the family it is his son Miguel Junior, aged 47, who will be remembered as the outstanding winemaker. Sent by his father to train at Dijon in the 1960s, Miguel studied more recently at Montpellier. His early researches revolved around experimental plantings of French, and even German,

vines in Spanish soil. Today much of the family's 640 hectares of land is planted to these vines.

The next step came in the late Sixties when he introduced stainless steel fermenters and storage tanks, essential hot climate wine weaponry which Miguel Jun had first seen in California.

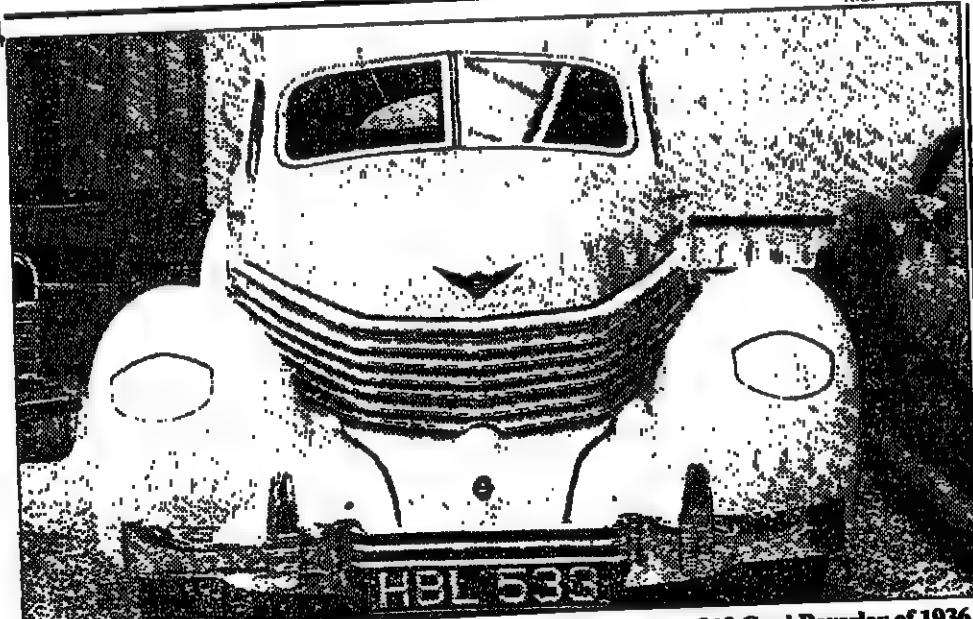
The third piece of the jigsaw, he says, concerns the delicate harmony between soil, climate and vine. With three distinct Penedès climates, ranging from a hot coastal strip to a cooler higher inland area, Torres is in a better position than most Spanish producers to achieve this fine balance.

Miguel Jun also has a further 100 hectares of vines plus a winery at Coricó in Chile whose vines are improving every year. Miguel is also involved with the family's 24 hectare plot in California's Sonoma Valley.

No doubt there will be many more Torres developments. In the meantime we can all enjoy the fruits of this hardworking family's labour: whether it be the young, fresh zesty charms of the '87 Vitis Sol (Asda £2.99, Laymont & Shaw, The Old Chapel, Millpool, Truro £3.50), the truly delicious oaky-citrusy style of the '86 Gran Vitis Sol Green Label (Peter Dominick £5.99, Laymont & Shaw £5.63); the herbaceous more traditional yet ultra-drinkable Spanish fruit of the red '85 Tres Torres (Peter Dominick £3.75, Laymont & Shaw £3.59); or their flagship wine, the Cabernet Sauvignon-based '82 Gran Coronas Black Label with its mature cedary scent and rich cedary-fruity palate (Laymont & Shaw £12.65).

Jane MacQuitty

OUT & ABOUT



They don't make them like this any more: the audacious art deco 810 Cord Beverly of 1936

Heaven on wheels

I had never seen one of John De Lorean's gull-winged creations close to before. A very nice car, says John Haynes, a man who thought he could sell them by the gross. A pal of his in California had one and Haynes bought him a box of Brillo Pads for Christmas to shine up that stainless steel bodywork.

John Haynes, head of the publishing group that bears his name, is a man who loves motor cars. He has spent much of his life collecting them, and his spectacular acquisitions now form the nucleus of the Sparkford Motor Museum.

Set in glorious countryside almost in the shadow of Cadbury Hill, it is a kind of dream show room, agleam with lovingly polished coachwork. Here enthusiasts can wander and salivate over the sort of machines they no doubt drive on the uncluttered roads of heaven.

The range is extraordinary, incorporating relatively humble by-gone roadsters as well as the big, super-charged brutes. The oldest exhibit is an 1898 Royal Enfield Four-Car, a dog-cart with a saddle for the driver, set behind the passenger seat.

All the vehicles are in immaculate condition, and are driven regularly. The museum is a charitable trust, but

Vehicles to make any car lover drool are on display at a Somerset museum, writes Nigel Andrew

John Haynes has retained ownership of a couple of special favourites. One is an AC Cobra, that dangerously fast sports car which to Haynes is "the ultimate open two seater". He got his for four figures, whereas genuine Cobras now change hands for six.

His other favourite is very different, a 1930 Rolls-Royce Phantom II Sedan de Ville. This well-appointed sitting room on wheels will cruise at a comfortable 70mph, at least in the evening and early morning, in the middle of the day she gets a bit temperamental. A prize exhibit is the 1917 Haynes Light 12, with its far from light V12 engine. "It beast has no front brakes," "but it's a devil to stop." It was discovered in a garage in the middle of the jungle in Java, and is probably the only one in the world.

In this museum you can admire the audacious art deco styling of the coffin-nosed 810

Cord Beverly, and snigger at the BMW Isotta, a glorified bubble car intended as competition for the Mini. Serious lust, on the other hand, will surely be stirred by the array of post-war sports cars.

Each of the nifty red numbers from the 1950s seems to demand a boulder behind the wheel, complete with check cap, cravat and natty driving gloves. The 1972 De Tomaso Pantera, on the other hand, a yellow and black caricature of low slung sleekness, cries out for an expensive Italian shirt open to the waist and a chunky gold medallion.

As well as all the cars — and a few motor bikes — Sparkford also displays some motoring memorabilia. My eye was caught by a summons issued to some road hog in 1896, who "did unlawfully drive a certain locomotive, to wit: a motor car, through a certain town at a greater speed than two miles an hour" and without a man on foot 20 yards ahead of him. From that to the De Lorean is indeed quite a step.

Sparkford Motor Museum, Sparkford, Somerset (0963 40804). Open every day, 9.30am to 5.30pm. Admission to June 30: adults £1.50, children and OAPs £1. Admission after July 1: adults £2, children £1.20, OAPs and students, £1.60.

Paint and poetry

OUTINGS

ARTS AL FRESCO: Festival of contemporary arts, poetry, promoting the works of 18 talented young artists. Poetry readings from the portico steps of Burlington House by some of our best poets, including Alan Brownjohn and David Gascoigne, interspersed with recitals by students from the Guildhall School of Music, Trinity College of Music, and the Royal College of Music. Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1 (01-439 7438). Today, tomorrow 10am-6pm. Free.

ALNWICK FAIR: One of the best traditional old country fairs begins tomorrow. From 11.30am, an ox roast, bell-ringing and Fair Queen competitions, minstrelsy, Morris men, plus other entertainments. From 3pm, an open air service followed by procession and the *Ple Powder Court* — maidens decked and swains pilloried — and other entertainments throughout the evening.

KENT GARDENS OPEN DAYS: Sixteen delightful private gardens — from the small cottage to the large landscaped — open to the public. Chiddington, near Tonbridge, Kent (tel 0892 870629). Tomorrow, 2pm-6pm. Entrance to all gardens inclusive, £1.50.

ACTON COURT OPEN DAY: Rare opportunity to view the excavations and archaeological investigations at the 18th-century house built by Sir Nicholas Poyntz. Acton Court, near Chipping Sodbury, Somerset (further information from Bath Archaeological Trust, 0225 451111). Tomorrow 11.30am-4.30pm. Free.

MIDDLESEX SHOW: Numerous events including parachute, falconry, sheep-dog, and field-gun displays. Competitions, entertainers, refreshments. The Showground, Park Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Today, tomorrow, 9am-5pm. Adult £3, child £1.

Judy Froshaug

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THE ARTS

Majesty in the monastery



Royals: Samuel Ramey (Philip) and Rosalind Plowright (Elisabetta)

Don Carlo
Grand Théâtre, Geneva

Geneva are closing their '87/88 season in high style. They have a *Don Carlo*, in co-production with Bologna, that is staged by Andrei Serban with dark and brooding majesty. It is cast with strength and imagination. Italophiles will note with some chagrin that the only Italian on stage takes the tiny role of the Countess of Aremberg in Verdi's opera; anglophiles will rejoice in the contributions of Rosalind Plowright (Elisabetta) and Richard Armstrong in the pit.

Geneva have gone, as Karajan did at Salzburg, for the four-act version in Italian, but with a good deal more of the final encounter between Carlo and Elisabetta than is generally heard in the theatre — a good job that Neil Shicoff in the title role and Plowright had plenty still to give as the clock moved towards midnight.

So the opera opens and closes within the monastery of San Yuste, preserver of the tomb of Charles V of Spain and a gloomy monument to a gloomy Spanish faith in the eyes of Serban and his designer, Yannis Kokkos. Two skeletons cling to the central pillar of the nave, indication that if flesh is frequently flagellated while alive during the Inquisition then it soon drops off with the release brought by death.

Kokkos, like Philip Prowse, is a trader in black and white broken only by sumptuous costumes, filigree and brocade. But, unlike Prowse, he sees the world askew: the columns of San Yuste lean at an angle of 45 degrees, so does the grille of Carlo's prison cell. When Philip II sings "Ella giammai m'amo" before a line of eight-foot high upright candles it comes almost as a visual shock. The feeling is that someone — most probably the Catholic Church in this instance — is trying to turn the world upside down. Kokkos cre-

myth to present-day Tufnell Park. That, at least, is where it all began. Eddy, who supports Arsenal F.C., runs away from home, meets his future wife in a café and polishes off her husband in a brawl. He then discovers that he was adopted after a childhood accident in Southend. It all sounds rather too familiar to his new wife, who spots the teddy bear.

Meanwhile, rubbish is putrefying in the streets of London, and "lovers are afraid to stroke each other's groins". The time is out of joint. You know the rest. Because it must not be too predictable, and because it is Berkoff, Eddy decides he rather likes it all anyway: after all, all you need is love...

The idea is about as dated as that. The cast list and the orches-

tral line-up give the game away: one woman plays Doreen, Waitress, Woman, Wife, Police; one man plays Dad, Police Chief, Manager.

The band is augmented by hammer, metal bar, ratchet, dustbin lid, whip and police whistle. It is everything that punk culture did 10 years ago, and did both more potently and more stylishly.

Where the theatre and the music of hate have moved on, Turnage and Berkoff now remain, nostalgically producing artefacts of, for and by middle-class culture consumers.

To hear conventionally trained opera singers trying to get their tongues round cockney is not a little painful: their distorted attempts, and some particularly

OPERA

John Higgins hears the British triumph in Geneva while Hilary Finch catches Steven Berkoff's play *Greek*, set to music in Munich, before it reaches the West End

ates much the same feeling as he did in the controversial and memorable sets he devised for *Macbeth* at the Paris Opéra a few seasons back.

Serban, by keeping Verdi in the dark virtually throughout, isolates his principals in their private worlds of sorrow. At the centre is Samuel Ramey's Philip, a more robust figure than usual despite his grizzled locks (erin bianco), unloved by his wife, dominated by the Grand Inquisitor (Kevin Langan, looking a cross between Kojak and a living skull) and the visualising security as a personal tomb in the Escorial. Ramey's voice takes on pure bass roles such as these with almost insolent ease, every note in place and no hint of vocal pressure. Another remarkable performance from him.

Rosalind Plowright already has a nice line in wronged royals in her repertoire and Elisabetta joins them as a tense and withdrawn queen, who seems to recoil from all human contact whether it be from her admiring stepson, Carlo, or Philip himself. It is one of the toughest soprano roles in Verdi, with everything to achieve in the last half hour with "Tu che la vanita" and in this staging a lengthy duet with Carlo. Plowright was careless with some of her Italian early on, but took all her considerable vocal power off the rein as Elisabetta looks forward to a better world the next time round.

weak word setting, made most of the text all but inaudible.

In the end, though, it is not so much the infidelity of its execution as the hollowiness of its vision which loses credibility for *Greek*. Neither Berkoff nor Turnage move us through either pity or fear: to handle this theme by substituting caricature for compassion, posturing and play-acting for violence, is to lose the way.

The music runs concurrently with, rather than being motivated by, the play. As a score, it is accomplished: well-paced, imaginatively heard and clearly constructed. Turnage's characteristically sensuous timbres harden into percussive refrains, as Eddy's fantasies of a better world are articulated against a cynical

Neil Shicoff has a natural Italian timbre and he has stamina too, as his Hoffmanns on stage have proved. There was no question of his being overpowered by Plowright at the close, although earlier he deliberately portrayed Carlo as hangdoggy figure, anxious for a bone of attention from his step-mother. He was well contrasted with Hakan Hagegard's solidly loyal Posa. He is not a baritone normally associated with Verdi and it must have been something of a risk to mix him in with such an experienced cast, but Hagegard, despite a certain lack of legato, paid dividends on the gamble.

Eva Randova, commuting between Geneva and Covent Garden, stood in for an indisposed Tatiana Troyanos as Eboli. Again she is not a natural Verdi singer and the words were indistinct, but she certainly knows how to throw herself into a role, especially when Eboli in "O don fatale" becomes the one character in the opera to cast off inhibitions for a moment. Praise too for Barbara Bonney, ritz casting for Tebaldo, but not quite secure as the Heavenly Voice.

The strength of the orchestral playing, once a fluffy start was overcome, made one wish that Richard Armstrong had started his international conducting career much earlier than he did. All the well-known Armstrong vigour was there and the willingness to submerge himself in the score, but with it were clear signs of the most precise preparation both on stage and in the pit.

And that characterized the whole performance. As is often the case with Serban, there are things that still need attention — the final curtain is weak — but this is a stirring *Carlo* with not a flimsy musical link.

J.H.

●The final performances are tomorrow and June 30 with the latter transmitted live on Radio 3.

subtext, of exaggerated vibrato and glissando wind, harp and piano. There are impressive set-pieces like the Plague march, which turns into a frenzied scherzo of violence, and like the journey to the Sphinx with muted trumpet and vibrating bass clarinet.

Jonathan Moore's staging responds with some suitable effects. There is mime, nicely attuned to the terse cut and thrust of word and music.

Fiona Kimm as Doreen, Waitress, etc. and Quentin Hayes as Eddy, acted with a commitment matched only by the playing of the Ensemble Modern, under the clear-sighted direction of Sian Edwards.

H.F.

Captured slave of the servant



Upper hand: George Harris turns the tables on Miranda Richardson

THEATRE

The Changeling
Lyttelton

The title character of Middleton and Rowley's masterpiece is Antonio, the "counterfeit fool" who gets himself committed to a madhouse the better to pursue his proprietor's wife.

It is not this figure from the comic sub-plot that audiences remember, but the appalling partnership of Beatrice-Joanna and de Flores: the delicate beauty who hires this physically repulsive servant to rid her of an unwanted suitor, only to find that he demands the victim's place. These two, equally, are changelings; and the structure of the whole piece, with its calculated parallels between the harmless institutionalized lunatics and the mad killers on the loose outside, projects the sense of a society reeling with moral verigo.

In this powerfully imagined production, Richard Eyre clarifies these upheavals by advancing the action a couple of centuries to a Spanish slave colony in the period of Goya, sumptuously evoked in William Dudley's unified set.

The production also draws on Goya for its images of the tragedy's mainspring of erotomania. It opens with the sight of a pack of flapping, birdlike creatures out of Goya's *Caprichos* lifting the principals upright and setting them in motion like elegantly costumed dolls. In another grotesque pantomime, the lunatics supervise Beatrice's false marriage to the unsuspecting Alsemero, with the ghost of his murdered rival joining in the festivities and speeding up the party into a shuddering dance of death. Pantomimes and text alike are nightmarishly reinforced by Dominic Muldowney's accompaniments which combine doom-laden guitar dances with percussive *musique concrète* which sounds like the amplified slamming of prison doors.

Irving Wardle

Not one for the album

Shadowing the
Conqueror
Traverse, Edinburgh

What would today's portrait photographers have made of the great figures of history? One can imagine Snowdon's Cleopatra perhaps or a study of Julius Caesar by Jane Bown.

In Peter Jukes' new play it is one Mary Ellis who has Alexander the Great in her studio. Unable to capture what she wants indoors — "it's difficult for a conqueror to be natural" — she gets herself invited along on his last great expedition to the east. This gives the two of them unlimited opportunity to bandy the ideas to and fro about what life is all about.

Not for nothing is the photographer female using her perspective to undermine Alexander's obsession with conquest, his need to control everything before he can acknowledge that it exists. He on the other hand is the life force, getting things done, making things happen while she merely hides behind her camera or her sunglasses.

Robert Dawson Scott

Grave matters

TELEVISION

Now that the evenings are drawing in, the time is right for exotic and undemanding travelogues. The *Yellow River* (BBC2) meets both adjectives. Shot by a Japanese crew in the western uplands of China, last night's opener featured yak-milking, barley-beer throwing, a Buddhist marriage and, by way of balance, a full-scale funeral.

Summoned by the monks' braying, a posse of vultures obligingly dropped in to polish off the dear departed (not shown in close-up). The sight of these splendid creatures keenly lolloping up the hill at feeding time was, I suspect, the image of the week.

Those unfortunate enough not to survive a sojourn in Jimmy's (TV) will doubtless be granted more conventional obsequies. Set in St James's Infirmary, Leeds, this documentary series is the kind of thing that makes one feel sick just reading the puff in *TV Times*. The gore-factor was in fact re-

stricted to a full-frontal Caesarian section, and the credits managed to roll just as a mouth-cancer victim was wheeled into theatre to have his chin rebuilt.

The strength of this engaging eye-on-the-wall essay was the way it managed to subsume the obvious points about the NHS (the doctor on 90 minutes' sleep a night; the fresh intake of nurses shown how to steal one another's food) under the relentless chirpiness of the caring relationship.

Artists on Film (BBC2) rolled on with unique footage of Stanley Spencer talking the camera through *The Resurrection* in Cookham Churchyard; a shot of Graham Sutherland proving his dexterity at drawing arcs (he used compasses); and an excellently crisp and evocative piece on the daubing collier Norman Cornish. Now who could have been responsible for this little gem from 1963? Step forward Melvyn Bragg.

Martin Cropper

Onward Christian soldiers

DANCE

Hymns/That Was
Fast
The Place

get a lot of quiet fun out of hopping almost unnoticed across the borders.

For this new version Burrows has added an epilogue for the two dancers in which the same movement motifs are developed into more free moving dance forms to a Bach chorale and a Chopin nocturne; also a lengthy prologue for William Trevitt, William Tuckett and Jeremy Sheffield to pop music in South American style by Wilson Simonal.

What a relief this gifted, controlled, understated choreography was after what we endured on the same stage earlier in the week. The name given to their collaboration by Karen Pearlman, a dummy American, and Richard Allen, a

Jonathan Burrows is one of the most interesting choreographers to emerge from the Royal Ballet (or from any British company) in recent years, which makes it the more frustrating that, after considerable early exposure, he has for whatever reason undertaken no major works lately.

Luckily he is not entirely inactive, and this week he has shown at The Place a much expanded version of a work for male dancers called *Hymns*. In its original version this was an extensive duet for Burrows and Simon Rice set to familiar tunes from *Ancient and Modern*, thumped out with manly fervour by Timothy Sutton on an old upright piano.

That remains the core of the enlarged version, its choreography a subtle mixture of Christian soldiers and more martial unarmed combat, moralistic mime (those famous wise monkeys are much in evidence) and insouciant marching around. Only a hair's breadth divides sacred and profane in these dances, and Burrows

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SUNDAY

مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

An extraordinary performance: Marita Brener plays Maria, pivotal character in the epic film *Heimat* (BBC2 10.10pm)

Success: No more ghetto culture for Smiley Culture, whose career is followed in People to People (Channel 4, 8.15pm)

success, but on the whole the music industry remains lukewarm. Not all of these these young performers, however, crave the accolade of a recording contract and a place in the charts. Others argue for keeping deliberately clear of the commercial mainstream and the compromises it seeks to impose. For them the answer is black recording studios, independent labels and exposure on the pirate radio stations, even though this would seem to consign them to a ghetto corner. This is a polished and intelligent job, and it does not shun controversy.

● Opening on the unlovely landscapes of Depford, Peckham and Lewisham, *People* (Channel 4, 8.15pm) is a film by young black musicians in south London on the state of their art. To judge from the ample performance footage in the programme, the art is flourishing. Soul and reggae groups are developing a specifically British idiom instead of merely harking back to their Afro-Caribbean roots and there is no lack of talent. One or two artists (Smiley Culture, Courtney Pine) have broken through to commercial

P.W.

9.25 Teesra Khara.
Episode 12 (of 26)

- 8.50 **Settlers' Tales.** First generation Asian immigrants.
- 10.00 **The World This Week.** Reports on South Africa's constitutional changes; democracy in Central America; the French parliament; and Iran being the Gulf war?
- 11.00 **Network 7** Includes a satellite report on gang wars in Los Angeles; and an item on sleep deprivation.
- 1.00 **Wired** featuring Ry Cooder (t).
- 2.00 **Life in Spac** (b/w). Vintage science fiction serial.
- 3.00 **Film Grand Hotel** (1932 b/w) starring Gre Garbo, John Barrymore and Joan Crawford. Drama about how the lives of guests at a Berlin hotel become intertwined. Directed by Edmund Goulding.
- 5.05 **News** summary and weather.
- 5.10 **T Flowering of the Pacific: Serica's Florilegium.** A documentary about the life and work of the English botanist Joseph Banks (t).
- 6.15 **Rowing.** The Loylend Daff Power Sprint.
- 7.15 **The Storylines.** Sappho, a European female starring John



11.40 Film: The Naked Spur (1952) starring James Stewart and Robert Ryan. Western drama about a bounty hunter on the trail of a wanted criminal who is joined by an old prospector and a cashiered cavalryman to help him his search. With Ralph Meeker and Millard Mitchell. Directed by Anthony Mann. (Cesfax)

10.10 Film: Heimat (1984) In German with English subtitles (r). (see Choice) Ends at 12.15am.

6.15 laos A

7.00 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra
under Nicholas Cleobury: Schubert
(Overture: Rosemunde)
Bruch (Violin Concerto)
Glyn Perrin (Tu, memento
in the interval, Cleobury)
James Langley discusses
the problems of preparing
modern orchestral music
for performance

8.40 Perceptions of Freud
Clifford York, psychiatrist,
charges at the Anna Freud
Foundation, London

50 BBC Singers at

has the 20th century b
fair to the great man?
9.00 Almeida Festival. Jay
Gottlieb (piano), Jean
Chautemps
(saxophone), Marc M
(bass), Valerie Thiers
(violin) perform works
Peer Raben
10.30 Choral Evensong.
of the St Patrick's cath
Dublin, venue of the
Dublin International C
Festival
11.30 Dublin: Symphony No
from the Swedish Ra
Symphony Orchestra
12.00-12.05 News

9.00 News: The Hunters:
Tishmarsh hunts a
hunts and discove
of the remarkable st

life spent in B...
they settled in

10:15 with Passport and Port
 Seven true stories of
 and adventure compo-
 sition by Julie Kavan-
 aho
 Mere Morals and
 Englishwomen, The
 (Aida Schwartz) and
 voyage up the Nile
 11:00 In Committee: A web-
 report on the inter-
 net from Parliament is
 in Committee
 11:30 Seeds of Faith: Local
 Variety tales to Ch-
 of different ages: 4
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 12:00 News 12:00 West-
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EEC deal to limit farm surpluses

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

An end to the EEC farm surpluses, which have cost taxpayers and consumers billions of pounds, appears to be in sight after an agreement reached in Luxembourg yesterday.

For the first time the governments of all 12 member countries have agreed on cash limits that will effectively restrict the open-ended guarantee payments for a range of commodities. There will also be less money for holding surpluses in intervention storage and subsidizing their disposal to third countries.

Although the National Farmers' Union said it was disappointed that Britain had been unable to secure a larger devaluation of the so-called green pound, and said the package would do little to arrest the continuing decline in farm incomes, the general mood within the industry was one of resigned acceptance.

Most farmers had already come to terms with the need for reform of EEC spending. Moreover, for grain producers at least, there is a distinct prospect of more buoyant market prices if the continuing drought in North America has a serious effect on the harvest.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday that the agreement fulfilled all the budgetary requirements stipulated by the last EEC summit meeting and was in line with the determination expressed by world leaders meeting in Toronto this week to reduce agricultural subsidies.

Its effect on food prices would be "infinitesimal", an estimated rise of 0.04 per cent in the retail price index. It was a good deal for farmers and consumers.

Its importance lay in the fact that it represented a complete change of policy, by setting absolute limits on spending, as demanded by Mr Frans Andriessen, the EEC agriculture commissioner.

The budget would no longer be based on assumptions

about future world market prices, which might or might not reduce the need for subsidies.

It was, he said, a "tough settlement", especially for Mediterranean produce such as fruit and vegetables, wine and tobacco, which did not affect British farmers. Many countries had been forced to settle for much less than that for which they had been aiming.

The 3.2 per cent devaluation of the green pound was higher than for any other country except Greece, and twice as large as for France and the Republic of Ireland, Britain's two main competitors.

He estimated that it would increase British farmers' incomes by £120 million next year.

There had been a strong improvement in Britain's competitive position in the past 16 months. It was essential that the present system of green currencies, and the so-called monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) which act as cross-border taxes, be dismantled by 1992 when the single market came into being.

The settlement was not without its political critics, among them Mr Teddy Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, and a long time opponent of the EEC, who said that talk about a price freeze was "a nasty, bad joke. By adjusting the artificial mechanism of the green pound, there is no price freeze at all."

Mr George Foulkes, Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said the adjustment of the green pound rate "looks like a conjuring trick which will fool no one".

Mr Simon Gourlay, president of the NFU, said the green pound devaluation would do little to help incomes this year, and would still leave producers of many commodities at a severe competitive disadvantage.

Comecon deal, page 6

Grim reminders of war in Flanders



M Gaudier, the grave-digger, in front of the cross-studded poplar near Esquelbecq which marks the site of the massacre. Right, the photograph unearthed after 40 years, which is believed to show the aftermath of the 1940 massacre and, below, the memorial that now stands near the spot where the soldiers died.

Pressure grows to make SS officer stand trial

By David Nicholson-Lord

Blink as you drive through the red-roofed pastures of Flanders and you might well miss Wormhoudt. It has a church, a square, a *maître* and not much else — an unexceptional place where the speech is as flat as the land. But on May 28, 1940, it became, briefly and awfully, exceptional.

The place that made it a small footnote in history is now much altered. Down a winding lane to Esquelbecq the last of a line of poplars bears a clatch of small wooden crosses.

The poplar marks the site of a barn where 80 unarmed British prisoners-of-war, captured as Hitler's Panzer divisions raced to Dunkirk, were herded together, had grenades thrown at them before being machine-gunned. About a dozen survived.

The photograph above, believed to depict some of the British victims of the massacre, is a German document

developed by a Wormhoudt photographer, M Charles Patoot. The forgotten negative turned up by accident when M Patoot cleared out a drawer almost 40 years later. It is thought to be the first time it has appeared in a British newspaper.

Events such as Wormhoudt were not unknown in the flatlands of Flanders on the eve of Dunkirk. On the previous day, May 27, 98 men from the Royal Norfolk Regiment were summarily executed at nearby Le Paradis. The alleged culprits in both cases were SS regiments — at Wormhoudt, the *Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler*, at Le Paradis, the *Totenkopf*.

The difference was that the commander of the *Totenkopf* unit, Fritz Knackstein, was tried in Hamburg and hanged in 1949. The commander of the Second Battalion of the *Leibstandarte* on May 28, former SS General Wilhelm Mohrke, now living in a prosperous retirement near Ham-

burg, has never faced charges. Government files on the wartime investigation into the case against General Mohrke, who has denied responsibility, are being re-examined to see if a prosecution is justified. However, representatives of the five living British survivors, whose case has been taken up by Sir David Napley, believe it may be possible to solve problems of extradition by recovering the Nuremberg tribunal in Berlin.

According to Mr Ian Sayer, a trustee, with the Labour MP, Mr Jeff Rooker, of the Wormhoudt Survivors' Fund, and publisher of the magazine *World War II Investigator*, the two other Allied powers which exercise jurisdiction in West Berlin both have a stake in seeing charges brought against General Mohrke: the US because he is allegedly implicated in the massacre at Malmédy in the Ardennes in 1944 of 72 American

prisoners of war; and France because two of the three alleged incidents in which prima-facie cases against General Mohrke were established by Allied war crimes officials took place on French soil. A third incident allegedly involved the death of three Canadian prisoners in 1944. The public prosecutor in Lübeck has also agreed to review the West German investigations into General Mohrke.

Should pressure bring him to court the memories of the villagers will be vital. There is M Georges Gaudier, ordered over a year later to inter the dead. He found 36 corpses covered lightly with soil. "They were buried like animals," he says. Judge Tom Field-Fisher, QC, who helped convict the Le Paradis culprits, believes the case against General Mohrke should go ahead. "If there are still survivors," he told *The Times*, "there is no conceivable reason why the man should not be prosecuted."

Church attack on Tory policies

Continued from page 1

reigns supreme and always flows in compassion. In a Britain which has never been so rich as today, we see far too little justice resulting in far too little compassion."

Mr Jones was scornful of the assumption that increased wealth for the wealthy would automatically benefit the poor, adapting the New Testament parable of the rich man, Dives, who ate heartily while the poor man, Lazarus, starved at the gate, waiting for crumbs from the rich man's table.

This assumption, which he called the "trickle down theory", amounted to saying that "opulent" Mr Dives, accustomed as he is to having huge meals and mighty banquets, ought to be paid more and more. Then he will have bigger and bigger banquets, and there are bound to be more crumbs falling from his table, and more waste food in his ever-bigger dustbin.

"Lazarus at his gate is bound, then, to be better off. It stands to common sense," Mr Jones said. "Anyone who has absorbed the Old and New Testament will see that for what it is worth a scandalous attempt to put a veneer of respectability over a social injustice."

The report by the church's home mission division concludes: "We reach a point where it must be noted that the direction in which we as a country are moving must surely call for Christian protest. There is a tendency for the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer."

It describes resources allocated to the National Health Service as "inadequate to fund the expansion made necessary by the increasing needs of the elderly and developments in medical technology". The service suffered from being manipulated "by politicians and medical factions".

However, Mr John Redwood, Conservative MP for Worthingham, a former head of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policy unit, accused Mr Jones of "going over the top" in his attack, which he said was "a desperate attempt to get into the news and limelight".

He said the church was causing unhappiness to many Christians with its shrill attacks on the Government. "I don't like to see the church pitted against the state and I don't think it helps the church to be pulling apart the loyalties of a lot of citizens who admire what the Government is doing and wish to be loyal Christians."

Clowes 'danger signs'

Continued from page 1

Clowes which started in late November last year. But the fact of the investigation was never made public and investors were placing money with Barlow Clowes until April this year.

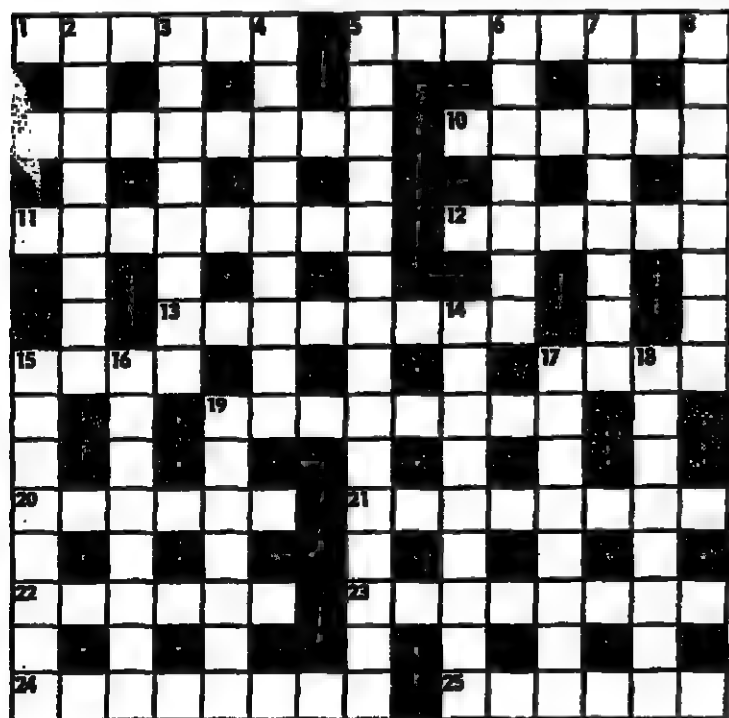
Official moves to close down Barlow Clowes started last month.

The disclosure of a police

investigation into Barlow Clowes is likely to fuel the controversy over the way the DTI, the government department responsible for vetting and monitoring Barlow Clowes, carried out its duties.

Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has ordered an independent inquiry into his Department's handling of the affair.

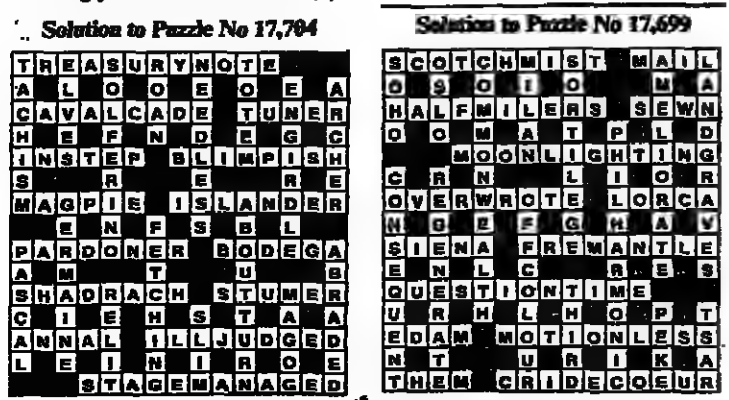
THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,705



- ACROSS**
- Warning Lord Verulam about starting "Essays" (6).
 - Idle creature on the other side (4,4).
 - The people available to plough, reap 'n' mow (8).
 - Make a mistake in quotation about the Upper House (6).
 - Publish the record that has to be beaten (8).
 - Flower's cry echoed by it (6).
 - Bent copper's lead a number refuse to accept (8).
 - Sue leads pupils running after you (4).
 - Join everybody in the lead to July 4th (4).
 - Used by Peter Wimsey, sagely, to move from point to point (8).
 - World covered by solid ice (6).
 - Settled quarrel indeed! (8).
 - Cut order (6).
 - "We can't know" he says, "what makes acting so funny" (8).
 - In general, stock of cards is much less (3,5).
 - Long yarn about retirement (6).

- DOWN**
- One of enquiring nature, formerly a collier (8).
 - A business centre has better, superior position (8).
 - Modern artist established near Dungeness (3,6).
 - Event for Manxmen? (5-6,4).
 - Dishonesty shown up in American Revolution (7).
 - In fine fettle, I agree (4,4).
 - Turning corrupt, a politician (8).
 - One who can sing very loudly in church after tea (9).
 - Ingots about to become waste (8).
 - Certify doctor has left democratic organization (8).
 - Booth, for instance, has two animals inside (8).
 - Sole means of communication left to one cat (8).
 - English sailors wearing duck that never wears out (7).

Crossword, page 21



WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

MUSICAL NOTES
By Philip Howard

- PISIS**
- A French soprano
 - A double sharp
 - The second violin
- CAVATINA**
- A short aria
 - A prima donna
 - A Cretan composer
- KLINGSOR**
- A Swedish tenor
 - A wicked magician
 - A spit-remover for a bassoon
- MARCAIS**
- A Hungarian composer
 - An opera by Puccini
 - Hispanomexican rattles

Answers on page 22, column 1

SHEAFFER.

A prize of a distinctive Sheaffer Target Agency Stripe fountain pen with a solid 14-carat gold nib will be given for the first five correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, PO Box 486, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: E. B. Murphy, Crompton Road, Winkfield, S. Callow, Almond Avenue, Risca, Newport, Gwent; M. Smith, Benwell Hill Road, Newcastle upon Tyne; D. Sinclair, Henderson Drive, Westhill, Aberdeen; S. J. Davies, St John's Rd, Redhill, Surrey.

Name _____
Address _____

WEATHER

Scotland will be dry apart from light rain or drizzle in the south-west. Sunny spells in the north with cloud later in the far north-west. Northern Ireland and northern England will be mostly cloudy with some light rain. Sunny periods in Wales, western England and the Channel Islands, with isolated showers. East Anglia and the south-east will be cloudy, rather cool, but mostly dry with bright spells in eastern regions. Outlook: mostly dry, sunny spells, cloudy in far north.

ABROAD

MONDAY: 1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
Algeria	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82
Albania	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81
Algeria	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82
Albania	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81
Algeria	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82
Albania	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81
Algeria	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82
Albania	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81
Algeria	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.82
Albania	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81	27.81

* denotes Wednesday's figures latest available

AROUND BRITAIN

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5

* denotes figures not available

HIGH TIDES

TODAY	AM	PM	TOMORROW	AM	PM
London Bridge	10.38	5.8	10.37	11.35	6.0
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7
Aberdeen	10.18	5.3	11.06	11.17	5.7

Times are BST

Full Moon June 29

Full Moon June 29

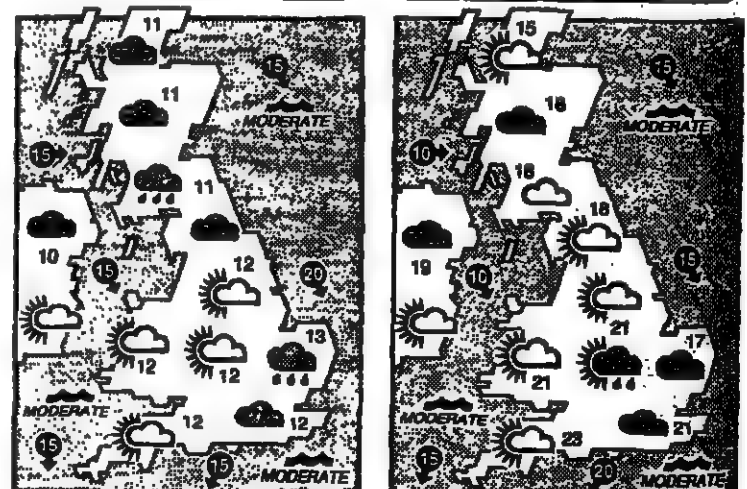
Full Moon June 29

Full Moon June 29

Full Moon June 29

Full Moon June 29

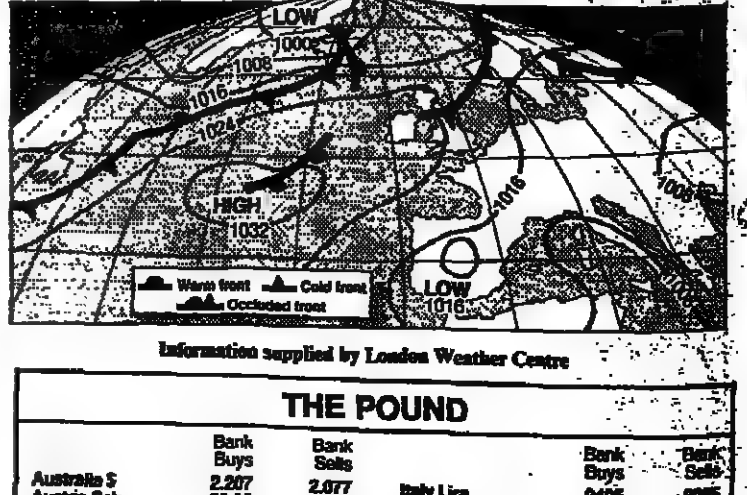
AM



PM



NOON TODAY



Information supplied by London Weather Centre

THE POUND

Bank	Buy	Sell	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.207	2.077	Italy Lira	2.207	2.077
Austria S	22.95	21.75	Japan Yen	2.207	2.077
Belgium F	66.35	64.95	Netherlands Gld	2.207	2.077
Canada \$	2.185	2.065	Portugal Esc	2.207	2.077
Denmark Kr	12.34	11.74	Spain Ptas	2.207	2.077
Finland Mk	10.93	10.28	Switzerland Fr	2.207	2.077
France Fr	10.93	10.28	USA \$	2.207	2.077
Germany Dm	3.25	3.08	Yugoslavia Ddr	2.207	2.077
Greece Dr	257	243			
Hong Kong \$	14.85	13.38			
Ireland P	1.21	1.15			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Retail Price Index: 1962 (May) London: The FT Index closed down 1.8 at 3063.5

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'Society's leading sets', 'INTEREST RA...', 'CURRENCY', 'GOLD', 'NORTH SEA', 'STON WAT...', and '0898 141'.

MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share	US dollar
1494.9 (-1.8)	1.7265 (-0.0310)
FT-SE 100	W German mark
1871.3 (-7.6)	3.1327 (-0.0044)
USM (Datastream)	Trade-weighted
161.25 (+0.47)	75.8 (-0.3)

SATURDAY JUNE 25 1988

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Societies' lending sets record

Building societies lent more money for house purchases in May than in any month previously. They loaned £4.4 billion, the second time mortgage lending has passed £4 billion in the past three months, according to figures released by the Building Societies Association yesterday.

The inflow of savings also continued at a record level. Net receipts — deposits minus withdrawals — amounted to £1.4 billion, a record for May and the third highest ever. Net receipts have passed £1 billion for four months in a row.

SI trims loss

SI Group, the drink-dispenser manufacturer, shows a pre-tax profit of £328,000 for 1987 against a previous £372,000 deficit, despite a small trading profit in the second half.

STOCK MARKETS

New York		
Dow Jones	2145.09	(-3.20)
Tokyo		
Nikkei Average	27750.38	(+17.48)
Hong Kong		
Hang Seng	2707.56	(-4.98)
Amsterdam: Gen	263.3	(+0.5)
Sydney: AO	1573.0	(-27.0)
Frankfurt		
DAX	1430.8	(-7.8)
Zurich:		
Swiss Bank		
General	5006.3	(-5.2)
Paris: CAC		n/a
London:		
FTSE: S&A Gen	4178.4	(-0.4)
London:		
FTSE: All-Share	957.81	(-3.14)
FTSE: "500"	1057.09	(-2.85)
FTSE: Gold Mines	213.3	(-0.8)
FTSE: Fixed Interest	97.83	(-0.19)
FTSE: Govt Secs	88.45	(-0.37)
Recent Issues		
Closing prices		
Page 26		
Page 26		

From Richard Australia's strongest interest charges in Robert Holmes à Elliott from its b from posting a A. Even so, the conglomerate vest profit of A\$5440 for the year endir higher than the p The stock mar BHP scrip close lower at A\$8.2 analysis had been profit of A\$900 The BHP che Lonon, architect billion-dollar pla: a Court and bro

Scandinavian group could make an offer for NESL

By Colin Narborough

A Scandinavian-led consortium is urgently studying the commercial viability of the crisis-hit North East Shipbuilders Ltd (NESL) — Britain's biggest state-owned shipyard — with a view to making a possible bid for the Wearside complex in the next two weeks.

The approach to NESL was made by Mr Peter Zachi, a Dane aged 44, who is closely involved with the yard's only present work, a £90 million Danish order for 24 small "Superflex" ferries which has run into serious contractual problems.

His consortium's move comes as the Government is on the verge of finalizing the

sale of another arm of British Shipbuilders, the Govan yard on the Clyde, to a Norwegian gas tanker group, Kvaerner Industrier.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Trade and Industry Minister, last week made clear that he is against aid for NESL to secure a £100 million Cuban order as long as the yard remains in public hands, but would take a different view if the yard were in private control.

Responding to a bitter attack on government shipbuilding policy from Mr John Lister, the BS chairman, Mr Clarke also reaffirmed his intention of returning the whole of the loss-making British Shipbuilders, including

NESL, to the private sector. Without the Cuban order, NESL is threatened with closure. Its lack of work will mean 130 lay-offs next week, with a further 500 likely to follow at the end of August. The yard employs about 2,300.

Currently, it is working on the 15th vessel of the Danish order and plans to build the rest even though the legal wrangle with the buyers is unresolved.

Mr Zachi, who designed the ferries, has been in business in Britain for the past two years, running a shipping and marine engineering interest group under the Sunderland-based PZ Holdings. In Den-

mark he has a yard, Coronet, at Mullerup, on the West coast of Zealand.

Mr Brian Hecketh, a director of PZ Holdings, said yesterday that the consortium looking at NESL comprised four or five companies, including a bank and an international marine equipment firm.

He said it had "every confidence" in both the potential of the NESL yard and the salability of the "Superflex" ferries.

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's industry spokesman, told a news conference at NESL that he was not opposed to privatization of the yard, if it safeguarded the industry

Hidden dangers to reviving confidence lurk overseas



KENNETH FLEET

Believers in the second shocking leg of the bear market have been thwarted for another week. Ordinary shares have continued their two steps forward, one step back progression, assisted by Wall Street, a firmer dollar and takeover activity, and undeterred by another half-point rise in bank base rates. Yesterday, the market decided to be depressed by the May balance of payments figures, due on Monday, which if they show a yawning deficit will be a forerunner of downward pressure on sterling and another hike in interest rates.

But do not feel too alarmed — there are still roundabouts as well as swings. Economist Bill Martin of Phillips & Drew seems to me to strike the right note. The good news is "the UK's long-term potential growth rates could be as high as 4 per cent, ex-oil." The bad news — "there is more inflation in the system," perhaps 6 per cent by early next year. Base rates will be in double figures by the onset of winter, but the economy will still grow next year, probably by a respectable 2.5 per cent. We may have to forego £3 billion in tax cuts in the 1989 Budget, having to settle for a mere billion.

A hideous prospect? Hardly, and not one likely to shatter the shoots of optimism visible between the City's paving stones. The hidden dangers to reviving confidence if they lurk anywhere are outside Britain.

I was very impressed on Wednesday both by Canada's elegantly sleek Sea Goddess, moored in the Pool of London, and the tidings brought on board by Lord Stevens of Ludgate, who told me that in June, for the first time since the October stock market crash, MIM Britannia's trusts are making net sales of units. Are private investors showing more perception than institutional fund managers, or merely more courage?

The private investor deserves to be right because he, and she, are getting a poor deal in other ways. I am not thinking especially of those who put their money and their trust in Barlow Clowes. If savings have been lost the intermediaries and advisers have a great deal to answer for. If there are not appropriate legal remedies, the law must be changed. It is true none the less that when investors are offered extravagantly high returns for their savings, normal prudence too often flies out of the window. Inflated rates guarantee only losses.

In respect of investor protection, the Stock Exchange is exemplary but small private investors have become orphans of the storm — first Big Bang and then the October crash. The central issue is the rise in commissions.

The chairman of the Exchange, Sir Nicholas Goodison, is right to put part of the blame on the costly rigidities and excessive demands of the Financial Services Act; he does himself no justice when he glitly recalls that in the days of fixed commissions large institutional business subsidized small private client business and if the Government pre-

ferred competition to the cartel then someone had to pay. At best this bogus reasoning ignores the enormous financial benefits competition has brought to the Stock Exchange as an institution and to members as individuals.

Within London, institutional business, which accounts for 80 per cent of the total, is rapidly becoming concentrated in the hands of 10 firms, eight of them financial conglomerates embracing both broking and market-making. Not all of them are yet committed to dealing only for institutions but that is the trend.

Below the top 10, disenchantment with private client business has also set in. The most recent example is the sale of Capel-Cure Myers' private client and investment management business by its parent, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. It will not be the last.

Private investors are now seen as falling into four broad categories. At the top of the scale are the mega-rich whose business will continue to find eager takers among merchant banks such as Barings, N M Rothschild and Hill Samuel, although the less than mega-rich may be in some danger of being lumped under "asset management" without guarantee of the finest personalized attention. At the other end of the scale are the very small investors — with a few hundred pounds at most — who are shunned by brokers and are usually pointed in the direction of unit trusts. In between are the people whose business is big enough to be satisfying.

They may be largely content with unit trusts, forming one category, or they may be direct investors (as well as indirect, through unit trusts) in Stock Exchange securities.

According to taste they prefer either the no-frills dealing services offered by Barclays (BarclaysDirect), Albert E Sharp (Sharelink) and Fidelity; or the dealing-cum-advisory services of Barclays and National Westminster; or the more comprehensive services of more "traditional" stockbrokers, outside London, grouped under Allied Provincial Services and National Investment Group.

"The main failing," according to Mr Woodhead, "was to move away from clients, leaving them and their growing resources — saving, inheritance, rising disposable incomes — to others: the unit trusts, the insurance industry, the banks."

Mr Woodhead, who hates the "provincial broker" tag — "the ultimate conceit is that you have to be in London to be wealthy" — maintains that "the key to profitability is efficient but inexpensive settlement of Stock Exchange transactions. The problem is the high capital cost of setting up systems and networks to reduce transaction costs. Our aim is to ensure that all clients receive the same service as clients in London."

He foresees the small private client broker disappearing, with the new boutique organizations and "sales front" that take their place plugged into others' systems. The main competition for NIG he does not think will come from other brokers but from banks and building societies.

"The neat trick for NIG as a business is not so much to increase market share of the funds that go through the system; it is more to develop the business to a level of efficiency where you can process all the business cost effectively and can afford to give the private clients the services they require: communication, dealing, research, information — and good ideas. A category A de-luxe service embracing administration, advice and new products."

He reached the point where we can identify all our clients, and participate in takeover games with our retail distribution network. A list of 120,000 names is a pretty big list if a company is looking for support at the retail end to add to the support it has from institutions."

On wider issues Mr Woodhead has equally firm views. "We must have a reduction in the amount of paper, otherwise the system will become hopelessly clogged. Taurus promises a paperless market and BarclaysDirect, by using a nominee company, is essentially paperless. Clients like share certificates because they have always had them but with less paper and more nominee companies they will be able to trade more, though not necessarily more cheaply."

S&EF (Seag Automatic Execution Facility), which from November 28 will enable brokers to deal in a limited number of stock in limited amounts through a computer network, "will be fine if it works. It should make it easier for everyone to deal. With checking controls (client has not paid, etc) it should reduce the scope for error and by cutting down transaction work, help the broker."

So the private client below the high net worth level has not been entirely abandoned in all areas of the Stock Exchange. But it probably needs a resumed privatization programme to make him feel really loved and wanted.

ABF defends cash pile



Associated British Foods, the milling and baking group famous for its Sunlight brand and Twinkles tea, yesterday defended its decision to sit on £600 million cash. But Mr Garry Weston, the chairman (above), declined to say whether he was earmarking the money to revive ABF's aborted takeover bid for S&W Berisford (Joe Joseph writes).

Mr Weston, rebuffing criticism about ABF's policy of draining its fingers while assets idled in the bank, scoffed at suggestions he distribute the board to shareholders and let them decide how to spend the money.

"We're sitting there with the cash waiting for the opportunity to come," he told ABF's annual meeting in London.

"We never have less than two situations on the table being evaluated. I don't know whether it's better to have £2.5 billion in Rowntree or £600 million in the bank. I'd rather have £600 million in the bank."

AB Foods shelved its £767 million offer for Berisford, the sugar producer and commodities dealer, last autumn after the stock market crash had made its takeover terms look relatively pricey. Under Britain's takeover rules, AB Foods

Floyd may bid for Darien

By Carol Fergusson

Speculation is mounting that Floyd Energy, the offshore British oil company, could bid for New Darien Oil Trust, the £7 million fund run by the Edinburgh-based managers, Hodgson Martin.

It is believed that neither of New Darien's main shareholders, British Empire Securities and Bryson Oil & Gas, is interested in bidding, although Floyd is thought to have been in talks with Bryson, possibly with a view to a merger. Floyd's acquisition of New Darien would amount to a backdoor rights issue.

New Darien contributes less than 10 per cent of Hodgson Martin's income since its venture capital activities, and its new investment trust Seltre Insurance Investment, have grown in importance.

Ultramar hit by row

A renewed dispute between Japan and Indonesia over prices of natural gas hit the share price of Ultramar, the British independent oil company, which has substantial gas reserves in Indonesia.

The dispute, between the Tokyo government and Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil group, and centres on the link between oil and gas prices. Indonesia prices gas against Opec's \$18 a barrel price, while Japan claims it should be linked to free market oil prices of about \$15.50. Ultramar fell more than 14p but recovered to 300p.

Placing by Savills

By Martin Waller

Top people will not now get the chance to buy into Savills, the top people's estate agent, before it comes to the stock market next month, as the company has opted for a placing in preference to an offer for sale.

The decision had been taken on the advice of its professional advisers, a spokeswoman said. The chairman, Mr George Inge, had initially said his board was considering offering at least some of the shares direct to the public.

The company is likely to have a price tag of £40 to £50 million when impact day comes.

Rockfort comes to market at £60m

By Our City staff

Rockfort Group, the property development company founded by Mr Roger Smeed, the former Chelsea and Reading footballer, is coming to the market valued at £60 million.

The group, from Reading in Berkshire, is involved in commercial, retail, industrial and residential developments, primarily in central London and the provincial towns of South-east England, especially the Thames Valley.

Rockfort is involved in eight office schemes totalling 176,000 sq ft, three retail schemes totalling 90,000 sq ft, and nine residential schemes, which are expected to provide more than 430 homes.

The group is forecasting pre-tax profits of £8.4 million for the year to December 31 1988, of which 85 per cent is from commercial developments, the balance being residential.

Earnings per share are forecast to be 15.4p, nearly three times 1987 earnings of 5.6p, and at the offer price of 140p, the prospective price/earnings multiple is 9.1.

A total of 17.6 million shares, 41 per cent of the company, are being offered for public subscription by way of an offer for sale, raising £18.7 million for the company and £4.6 million for the existing shareholders.

New era for European steel industry

From Michael Dynes, Luxembourg

The European steel industry will be forced into the arena of free competition after a decision by EEC industry ministers to abolish an eight-year-old system of protective quotas from next month.

Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the European Commissioner for Industry, told an EEC ministerial meeting in Luxembourg yesterday that improvements in the steel sector

meant protection of the European steel industry was "no longer necessary".

In December, ministers agreed that the quota system could be extended only if producers came up with proposals for scrapping excess capacity, but they failed to meet the June deadline set by the European Commission.

West Germany, Italy and France had argued forcefully

for the quotas to be extended, while Britain and Denmark sided with the Commission.

Only a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers could have stopped the Commission going ahead with plans to abolish the quota system.

Mr John MacGregor, the Minister of Agriculture, has attacked the pacts that have regulated the world coffee market for the past 25 years,

making clear Britain cannot continue to support consumer-hostile intervention.

"A coffee agreement of the present type... is a blunt instrument which largely misses the target," he told the Sixth International Coffee Congress meeting in Brighton.

He described as "intolerable" the system of export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement

Results hit by currencies and board changes

BHP profits fail to top \$1bn

From Richard Battley, Sydney

Australia's strengthening currency, and interest changes incurred in removing Mr Robert Holmes a Court and Mr John Elliott from its board, prevented BHP from posting a Aus\$1 billion profit.

Even so, the oil, steel and mining conglomerate announced a net profit of Aus\$940 million (£449 million) for the year ending May 31, 15 per cent higher than the previous year.

The stock market was unimpressed — BHP scrip closed yesterday 20 cents lower at Aus\$8.20 — even though most analysts had been expecting a maximum profit of Aus\$900 million.

The BHP chief executive, Mr Brian Lotton, architect of the successful multi-billion-dollar plan to remove Mr Holmes a Court and Mr Elliott from the BHP board, was delighted with the results.

"This is a landmark result," he said yesterday. "We have been quick and

effective in responding to the challenges last year and we have been able to put in place the basis for continued profits and growth in the 1990s."

Analysts believe a stronger contribution from BHP's steel division, increased commodity prices and reduced debt-servicing costs, to be achieved through asset sales, will push profits beyond Aus\$1 billion in 1988-89. In 1985-86, it was tantalizingly close to this figure when profits were Aus\$988 million.

The 1987-88 result was achieved with an 11 per cent increase in revenue of Aus\$10.9 billion. All divisions reported higher sales despite some lower commodity prices.

The dividends, as previously announced, total 32 cents a share. Fully franked, they will be paid from earnings per share of 63 cents, 19 per cent higher than in 1986-87. This computation is based on reduced capital, and allows for

the Aus\$2.1 billion buy-back and cancellation of the 300 million shares from Mr Holmes a Court's Bell Resources Ltd.

Profits from the petroleum division jumped 26 per cent to Aus\$364 million, due mainly to a full year's contribution from the Jabiru field in the Timor Sea. Base Strait production continued to fall, with output down 3 per cent. Mr Lotton said the Hamilton Oil Corporation, bought last December, did not contribute to profits.

With more than half of BHP sales being nominated in or linked with the American dollar, the rising Australian dollar poses enormous problems for the country's largest company.

Every US one-cent movement in the exchange rate means a change in revenue of Aus\$18 million. In the financial year reported, the Australian dollar rose from 66 US cents to 72 US cents

CHASE THE BEST MORTGAGE

People have been coming to Chase Manhattan in this country for more than a century. No wonder. The Chase Manhattan Bank is one of the world's leading international banks and our London office has become one of our biggest branches. Where, we believe, our service is second to none.

Just give us the information we need, and we'll have an offer in principle out to you in less than 48 hours. And we'll stay with it with the same speed and efficiency right the way through to completion. What's more, we'll send you a cheque for £100 should we not live up to our 48 hour promise.

Our interest rate on new endowment applications is just 8.95% (APR 9.5%).

And we'll give you a loan of up to 2.6 times your joint income. Or, alternatively, 3 times your main income plus 1 times your partner's

income, if that's applicable. What's more, the rate of 8.95% is guaranteed to be at least 0.5% below our mortgage base rate for six months after completion.

And for those applications received before 1st August we'll also refund our survey fee in full upon completion.

So send the coupon to David Sinclair. Or, give us a ring on 01-747 4507. But fast. There'll be a lot of people chasing. So go for it. If you want the best mortgage, chase it.

Right now.



Example: A single man aged 29 buying a house for £50,000 and applying to us for an endowment mortgage of £40,000 to be secured over 25 years on the property and on an endowment policy. Monthly endowment premium £45.40, net monthly mortgage payment £242.40. Our APR is variable. Interest rates correct at time of going to press. We require a first mortgage over the property.

This advertisement is issued by The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., which has applied to join The Securities Association and is interim authorised.

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
35	Denmark	6.8400-6.8450	Italy

Malaysia	2.5905-2.5915	Switzerland	1.4825-1.4935	Hong Kong	7.8000-7.8010
Australia	1.2125-1.2135	Netherlands	2.0235-2.0245	Portugal	146.20-146.60
Canada	1.2045-1.2055	France	6.0620-6.0660	Spain	118.90-119.10
Sweden	0.2158-0.2200	Japan	130.00-130.10	Austria	12.87-12.98
Norway	0.6075-0.6125				

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Exel.

Finance Has 8% **EURO MON**

Overnight High: 6 Low: 4 Week band: 7%				
Treasury Bill (Discount %)				
3 month: 2 1/4%	3 month: 2 1/4%			
6 month: 2 1/2%	3 month: 2 1/4%			
1 year: 2 3/4%	3 month: 2 1/4%			
Prime Bank Bill (Discount %): 1 mtr: 2 1/4-2 1/2%				
2 mtr: 2 1/2%	3 mtr: 2 1/4-2 1/2%			
3 mtr: 2 1/2%	6 mtr: 2 1/2-2 1/4%			
Trade Bill (Discount %): 1 mtr: 2 1/4%				
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LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURE

Three Month		Previous year interest 2876		US Treasury Bond		Previous year interest 2876	
Sec 80	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 81	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 82	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 83	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 84	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 85	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 86	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 87	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 88	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 89	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 90	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 91	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 92	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 93	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 94	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 95	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 96	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 97	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 98	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 99	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 100	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 101	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 102	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 103	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 104	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 105	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 106	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 107	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 108	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 109	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 110	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 111	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 112	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 113	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 114	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 115	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 116	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 117	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 118	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 119	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 120	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 121	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 122	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 123	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 124	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 125	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 126	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 127	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 128	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 129	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 130	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 131	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 132	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 133	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 134	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 135	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 136	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 137	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 138	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 139	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 140	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 141	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 142	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 143	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 144	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 145	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 146	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 147	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 148	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 149	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 150	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 151	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 152	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 153	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 154	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 155	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 156	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 157	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 158	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 159	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 160	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 161	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 162	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 163	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 164	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 165	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 166	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 167	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 168	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 169	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 170	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 171	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 172	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 173	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 174	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 175	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 176	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 177	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 178	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 179	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 180	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 181	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 182	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 183	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 184	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 185	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 186	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 187	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 188	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 189	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 190	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 191	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 192	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 193	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 194	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 195	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 196	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 197	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 198	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 199	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 200	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 201	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 202	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 203	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 204	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 205	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
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Sec 208	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
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Sec 210	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 211	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 212	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 213	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 214	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 215	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 216	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 217	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 218	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 219	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 220	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 221	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 222	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 223	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 224	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 225	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sec 226	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00

TIES

LONDON FO			LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		
at 100 us	COCOA	G W Jaxon	Official prices/volume previous day		
at 100 us	Jan 940-935	May 1000-995			Russell Wolf
at 100 us	Feb 940-945	Jun 1010-1010			
at 100 us	Mar 940-945	Sep 1010-1010			
at 100 us	Apr 940-945	Dec 1010-1010			
at 100 us	May 940-945	Jan 1010-1010			
at 100 us	Jun 940-945	Feb 1010-1010			
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at 100 us	Mar 940-945	Nov 1010-1010			
at 100 us	Apr 940-945	Dec 1010-1010			

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

824	779	Atlanta	868	633	27	46	264	742	La Bonte	277	26	715	41	553
825	780	Atlanta	869	634	28	47	265	743	La Bonte	278	27	716	42	554
826	781	Atlanta	870	635	29	48	266	744	La Bonte	279	28	717	43	555
827	782	Atlanta	871	636	30	49	267	745	La Bonte	280	29	718	44	556
828	783	Atlanta	872	637	31	50	268	746	La Bonte	281	30	719	45	557
829	784	Atlanta	873	638	32	51	269	747	La Bonte	282	31	720	46	558
830	785	Atlanta	874	639	33	52	270	748	La Bonte	283	32	721	47	559
831	786	Atlanta	875	640	34	53	271	749	La Bonte	284	33	722	48	560
832	787	Atlanta	876	641	35	54	272	750	La Bonte	285	34	723	49	561
833	788	Atlanta	877	642	36	55	273	751	La Bonte	286	35	724	50	562
834	789	Atlanta	878	643	37	56	274	752	La Bonte	287	36	725	51	563
835	790	Atlanta	879	644	38	57	275	753	La Bonte	288	37	726	52	564
836	791	Atlanta	880	645	39	58	276	754	La Bonte	289	38	727	53	565
837	792	Atlanta	881	646	40	59	277	755	La Bonte	290	39	728	54	566
838	793	Atlanta	882	647	41	60	278	756	La Bonte	291	40	729	55	567
839	794	Atlanta	883	648	42	61	279	757	La Bonte	292	41	730	56	568
840	795	Atlanta	884	649	43	62	280	758	La Bonte	293	42	731	57	569
841	796	Atlanta	885	650	44	63	281	759	La Bonte	294	43	732	58	570
842	797	Atlanta	886	651	45	64	282	760	La Bonte	295	44	733	59	571
843	798	Atlanta	887	652	46	65	283	761	La Bonte	296	45	734	60	572
844	799	Atlanta	888	653	47	66	284	762	La Bonte	297	46	735	61	573
845	800	Atlanta	889	654	48	67	285	763	La Bonte	298	47	736	62	574
846	801	Atlanta	890	655	49	68	286	764	La Bonte	299	48	737	63	575
847	802	Atlanta	891	656	50	69	287	765	La Bonte	300	49	738	64	576
848	803	Atlanta	892	657	51	70	288	766	La Bonte	301	50	739	65	577
849	804	Atlanta	893	658	52	71	289	767	La Bonte	302	51	740	66	578
850	805	Atlanta	894	659	53	72	290	768	La Bonte	303	52	741	67	579
851	806	Atlanta	895	660	54	73	291	769	La Bonte	304	53	742	68	580
852	807	Atlanta	896	661	55	74	292	770	La Bonte	305	54	743	69	581
853	808	Atlanta	897	662	56	75	293	771	La Bonte	306	55	744	70	582
854	809	Atlanta	898	663	57	76	294	772	La Bonte	307	56	745	71	583
855	810	Atlanta	899	664	58	77	295	773	La Bonte	308	57	746	72	584
856	811	Atlanta	900	665	59	78	296	774	La Bonte	309	58	747	73	585
857	812	Atlanta	901	666	60	79	297	775	La Bonte	310	59	748	74	586
858	813	Atlanta	902	667	61	80	298	776	La Bonte	311	60	749	75	587
859	814	Atlanta	903	668	62	81	299	777	La Bonte	312	61	750	76	588
860	815	Atlanta	904	669	63	82	300	778	La Bonte	313	62	751	77	589
861	816	Atlanta	905	670	64	83	301	779	La Bonte	314	63	752	78	590
862	817	Atlanta	906	671	65	84	302	780	La Bonte	315	64	753	79	591
863	818	Atlanta	907	672	66	85	303	781	La Bonte	316	65	754	80	592
864	819	Atlanta	908	673	67	86	304	782	La Bonte	317	66	755	81	593
865	820	Atlanta	909	674	68	87	305	783	La Bonte	318	67	756	82	594
866	821	Atlanta	910	675	69	88	306	784	La Bonte	319	68	757	83	595
867	822	Atlanta	911	676	70	89	307	785	La Bonte	320	69	758	84	596
868	823	Atlanta	912	677	71	90	308	786	La Bonte	321	70	759	85	597
869	824	Atlanta	913	678	72	91	309	787	La Bonte	322	71	760	86	598
870	825	Atlanta	914	679	73	92	310	788	La Bonte	323	72	761	87	599
871	826	Atlanta	915	680	74	93	311	789	La Bonte	324	73	762	88	600
872	827	Atlanta	916	681	75	94	312	790	La Bonte	325	74	763	89	601
873	828	Atlanta	917	682	76	95	313	791	La Bonte	326	75	764	90	602
874	829	Atlanta	918	683	77	96	314	792	La Bonte	327	76	765	91	603
875	830	Atlanta	919	684	78	97	315	793	La Bonte	328	77	766	92	604
876	831	Atlanta	920	685	79	98	316	794	La Bonte	329	78	767	93	605
877	832	Atlanta	921	686	80	99	317	795	La Bonte	330	79	768	94	606
878	833	Atlanta	922	687	81	100	318	796	La Bonte	331	80	769	95	607
879	834	Atlanta	923	688	82	101	319	797	La Bonte	332	81	770	96	608
880	835	Atlanta	924	689	83	102	320	798	La Bonte	333	82	771	97	609
881	836	Atlanta	925	690	84	103	321	799	La Bonte	334	83	772	98	610
882	837	Atlanta	926	691	85	104	322	800	La Bonte	335	84	773	99	611
883	838	Atlanta	927	692	86	105	323	801	La Bonte	336	85	774	100	612
884	839	Atlanta	928	693	87	106	324	802	La Bonte	337	86	775	101	613
885	840	Atlanta	929	694	88	107	325	803	La Bonte	338	87	776	102	614
886	841	Atlanta	930	695	89	108	326	804	La Bonte	339	88	777	103	615
887	842	Atlanta	931	696	90	109	327	805	La Bonte	340	89	778	104	616
888	843	Atlanta	932	697	91	110	328	806	La Bonte	341	90	779	105	617
889	844	Atlanta	933	698	92	111	329	807	La Bonte	342	91	780	106	618
890	845	Atlanta	934	699	93	112	330	808	La Bonte	343	92	781	107	619
891	846	Atlanta	935	700	94	113	331	809	La Bonte	344	93	782	108	620
892	847	Atlanta	936	701	95	114	332	810	La Bonte	345	94	783	109	621
893	848	Atlanta	937	702	96	115	333	811	La Bonte	346	95	784	110	622
894	849	Atlanta	938	703	97	116	334	812	La Bonte	347	96	785	111	623
895	850	Atlanta	939	704	98	117	335	813	La Bonte	348	97	786	112	624
896	851	Atlanta	940	705	99	118	336	814	La Bonte	349	98	787	113	625
897	852	Atlanta	941	706	100	119	337	815	La Bonte	350	99	788	114	626
898	853	Atlanta	942	707	101	120	338	816	La Bonte	351	100	789	115	627
899	854	Atlanta	943	708	102	121	339	817	La Bonte	352	101	790	116	628
900	855	Atlanta	944	709	103	122	340	818	La Bonte	353	102	791	117	629
901	856	Atlanta	945	710	104	123	341	819	La Bonte	354	103	792	118	630
902	857	Atlanta	946	711	105	124	342	820	La Bonte	355	104	793	119	631
903	858	Atlanta	947	712	106	125	343	821	La Bonte	356	105	794	120	632
904	859	Atlanta	948	713	107	126	344	822	La Bonte	357	106	795	121	633
905	860	Atlanta	949	714	108	127	345	823	La Bonte	358	107	796	122	634
906	861	Atlanta	950	715	109	128	346	824	La Bonte	359	108	797	123	635
907	862	Atlanta	951	716	110	129	347	825	La Bonte	360	109	798	124	636
908	863	Atlanta	952	717	111	130	348	826	La Bonte	361	110	799	125	637
909	864	Atlanta	953	718	112	131	349	827	La Bonte	362	111	800	126	638
910	865	Atlanta	954	719	113	132	350	828	La Bonte	363	112	801	127	639
911	866	Atlanta	955	720	114	133	351	829	La Bonte	364	113	802	128	640
912	867	Atlanta	956	721	115	134	352	830	La Bonte	365	114	803	129	641
913	868	Atlanta	957	722	116	135	353	831	La Bonte	366	115	804	130	642
914	869	Atlanta	958	723	117	136	354	832	La Bonte	367	116	805	131	643
915	870	Atlanta	959	724	118	137	355	833	La Bonte	368	117	806	132	644
916	871	Atlanta	960	725	119	138	356	834	La Bonte	369	118	807	133	645
917	872	Atlanta	961	726	120	139	357	835	La Bonte	370	119	808	134	646
918	873	Atlanta	962	727	121	140	358	836	La Bonte	371	120	809	135	647
919	874	Atlanta	963	728	122	141	359	837	La Bonte	372	121	810	136	648
920	875	Atlanta	964	729	123	142	360	838	La Bonte	373	122	811	137	649
921	876	Atlanta	965	730	124	143	361	839	La Bonte	374	123	812	138	650
922	877	Atlanta	966	731	125	144	362	840	La Bonte	375	124	813	139	651
923	878	Atlanta	967	732	126	145	363	841	La Bonte	376	125	814	140	652
924	879	Atlanta	968	733	127	146	364	842	La Bonte	377	126	815	141	653
925	880	Atlanta	969	734	128	147	365	843	La Bonte	378	127	816	142	654
926	881	Atlanta	970	735	129	148	366	844	La Bonte	379	128	817	143	655
927	882	Atlanta	971	736	130	149	367	845	La B					

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED



11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847

1950

1992

Harrods goes into the gold card business

Harrods, the store in Knightsbridge, London, that already writes its name in gold letters, is to launch its own gold card.

Harrods Trust, the banking arm of Harrods, which will be changing its name to Harrods Bank on Friday, will team up in early August with American Express to provide customers with a gold card.

The card will offer much the same as any other Amex Gold card, such as an automatic overdraft at a preferential rate of around 11.3 annual percentage rate and automatic travel insurance for trips paid for with the gold card. Amex Gold card is also trying to create a members' club with exclusive offers such as seats at the premiere and final performance of the Kirov Ballet.

The gold card is a charge card, which has to be paid off monthly, rather than a credit card, but the automatic overdraft makes it more flexible and less costly than a credit card.

Harrods Bank is also moving into the clearing system, by joining the Harrods customers will begin receiving the new-style cheque guarantee cards featuring a hologram of William Shakespeare. "We wouldn't want our customers' cheque cards to be queried," said Alex Wishart, director and senior manager of Harrods Bank.

£20 for students

The National Westminster, which has more branches on college campuses than any other bank, is offering the traditional carrot to students to open an account — money.

Student inflation at NatWest has risen by 66 per cent, with the cash on offer rising from £12 to £20. In contrast, students with Lloyds and the Midland are eschewing the straight cash bribe in favour of paying interest on current accounts for students.

Barclays offers £10 and £15. The Royal Bank of Scotland is offering £15, again running a competition for students opening an account.

Directors to pay

Three directors of the New Cross Building Society, which founded in 1983 and was merged with the Woolwich, have been ordered to pay a contribution towards the cost of the committee of inquiry by the accountants' disciplinary body.

Reginald Rowland has been ordered to pay £27,500 towards the inquiry and 26,000 towards the appeals committee, Frederick Tombs £2,500 towards the inquiry, and Walter Hight £1,000.

Another card

Town & Country Building Society is adding a cheque guarantee card to its Moneywise cheque account. Customers will be offered a Co-operative Bank Visa credit card, which doubles as a guarantee card. The credit card has been available in conjunction with the account for some time but has not been valid as a cheque guarantee.

The move makes the society's

FAMILY MONEY BRIEFING

Moneywise account one of the better buys in current accounts. Not only does it offer free banking and the standard range of current account services but it also has four rates of interest, the top being 5.5 per cent on more than £25,000.

The advisers

A pair of heavyweights — accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells and actuaries R. Watson & Sons — have teamed up to offer pre-retirement counselling to members of pensions schemes. They will visit a company to give individual sessions to senior executives and seminars for more junior members of staff in groups of 15 to 20.

No commissions will be taken by the Deloitte Watson Financial Counselling Service. Instead the firm will usually be able to negotiate either reduced premiums or enhanced policy benefits for those taking out any form of insurance plan.

As well as financial, tax and pensions advice, the team will be geared up to give advice about adapting to retirement, bereavement and other non-financial matters.

Units £9.4m down

May was another poor month for the unit trust industry. Investors appear to have taken the "sell in May" advice to heart this year and the amount of units cashed in outweighed the amount bought by £9.5 million. This was the first time there has been a net outflow since November, the month after the crash, when the unit trust industry saw previously enthusiastic investors rush in to buy and withdraw £12.7 million net.

Sailors' break

Ships' crews are getting a tax break through a new clause in the Finance Bill that will mean that more of them qualify to receive their earnings free of tax. The time limit normally imposed on visits home in order to qualify for this status is being relaxed. Now a crew member can spend 90 consecutive days at home instead of 62 and the total number of days spent in the UK can be a quarter of the year's total instead of the present one-sixth.

Amex protection

American Express is introducing insurance cover on goods bought with an American Express card to protect



the customer against loss, theft or accidental damage. The products covered include electrical appliances, cameras, bottles of alcohol or perfume and glassware. The cover applies to items bought in the UK or abroad. However, the cover does not apply where the card-holder is already insured under a household policy, and the American Express insurance will not cover faulty goods.

The insurance covers purchases made with the card from June 23 until July 1. At that point the scheme will be reviewed and may be extended. Card-holders wanting to claim can telephone 0622 656076.

Cheques, too

The National Westminster Bank is adding a cheque book to its high-interest account. The restrictions on the Special Reserve account are also being relaxed — the minimum withdrawal comes down from £250 to £100 and the minimum balance from £2,000 to £500. Automatic payments can be made into the account but direct debits and standing orders cannot be paid out from it. There is no sweep facility from a current account but funds can be transferred from the account to a current account at a telephone call.

The interest rate paid on the account is 5.5 per cent net up to £999, 4.75 per cent up to £1,999, 5.5 per cent up to £9,999 and 5.75 per cent on sums above that.

| CGT INDEXATION ALLOWANCE MAY 1988 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| January | — | 0.286 | 0.223 | 0.164 | 0.103 | 0.062 | 0.028 |
| February | — | 0.280 | 0.216 | 0.155 | 0.099 | 0.056 | 0.024 |
| March | 0.337 | 0.278 | 0.214 | 0.144 | 0.098 | 0.056 | 0.024 |
| April | 0.310 | 0.280 | 0.196 | 0.121 | 0.087 | 0.043 | 0.000 |
| May | 0.301 | 0.255 | 0.194 | 0.115 | 0.085 | 0.042 | — |
| June | 0.287 | 0.252 | 0.191 | 0.113 | 0.086 | 0.042 | — |
| July | 0.297 | 0.245 | 0.188 | 0.115 | 0.089 | 0.043 | — |
| August | 0.297 | 0.240 | 0.181 | 0.112 | 0.086 | 0.040 | — |
| September | 0.287 | 0.234 | 0.179 | 0.113 | 0.080 | 0.037 | — |
| October | 0.291 | 0.230 | 0.171 | 0.111 | 0.079 | 0.032 | — |
| November | 0.285 | 0.225 | 0.166 | 0.107 | 0.070 | 0.027 | — |
| December | 0.287 | 0.222 | 0.169 | 0.106 | 0.066 | 0.028 | — |

INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

| | Nominal rate | Compounded return at tax rates 25% | Min/max investment £ | Notice | Contact |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| BANKS | | | | | |
| Ordinary Dep A/c | 2.30 | 2.32 | 1.86 | 1 min | 01-600 6020 |
| Girobank | 2.30 | 2.31 | 1.85 | 7 day | |
| Fixed Term Deposits: | | | | | |
| National Westminster | 5.88 | 5.88 | 4.70 | 10,000-24,999 | 1 mth 01-726 1000 |
| | 6.25 | 6.25 | 5.00 | 10,000-24,999 | 6 mth 01-726 1000 |
| | 5.42 | 5.42 | 4.34 | 10,000-24,999 | 1 mth 01-260 8000 |
| | 6.14 | 6.14 | 4.91 | 10,000-24,999 | 6 mth 01-260 8000 |
| BUILDING SOCIETIES | | | | | |
| Ordinary A/c | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.80 | 1 min | |
| Britannia & West | 5.65 | 5.65 | 4.52 | 250 min | |
| Bradford & Bingley | 5.80 | 5.80 | 4.64 | 500 min | |
| Cheltenham & Gloucester | 5.75 | 5.75 | 4.60 | 1,000 min | |
| Britannia | 6.25 | 6.25 | 5.00 | 5,000 min | |
| Northern Rock | 6.55 | 6.55 | 5.24 | 10,000 min | |
| | 6.75 | 6.75 | 5.40 | 20,000 min | |
| MONEY FUNDS | | | | | |
| Aiken Hume Monthly Inc | 6.33 | 6.53 | 5.22 | 1,000 min | 01-638 6070 |
| Allied Arab HICA | 6.62 | 6.82 | 5.46 | 3,000 min | 01-629 6802 |
| Bank of Scotland | 6.14 | 6.32 | 5.06 | 2,500 min | 01-626 1567 |
| Barclays High Rate Dep | 5.50 | 5.61 | 4.49 | 500 min | 01-626 1567 |
| | 5.75 | 5.88 | 4.70 | 10,000 min | 01-588 2777 |
| Britannia High Interest | 5.47 | 5.71 | 4.57 | 2,000 min | 01-741 4941 |
| Citibank Money Mkt Plus | 5.00 | 5.12 | 4.10 | 5,000 min | 01-236 8391 |
| HFC Bank Plc | 7.00 | 7.19 | 5.75 | 2,500 min | 01-638 5757 |
| Investment Cheque A/c | 6.14 | 6.32 | 5.06 | 1,000 min | 01-388 3211 |
| L & G High Int Deposit | 5.00 | 5.06 | 4.05 | 1,000 min | 01-407 1000 |
| Lloyds Investment A/c | 6.50 | 6.50 | 5.20 | 5,000 min | 01-626 4588 |
| Lloyds HICA | 4.90 | 5.01 | 4.01 | 1,000 min | 01-726 1000 |
| M&G HICA | 5.66 | 5.81 | 4.65 | 2,500 min | 01-236 9362 |
| Midland HICA | 5.50 | 5.61 | 4.49 | 10,000 min | 01-236 9362 |
| | 6.00 | 6.14 | 4.91 | 500 min | 01-628 9771 |
| Nat West Special Reserve | 5.50 | 5.61 | 4.49 | 10,000 min | 01-726 1000 |
| Oppenheimer Money Mgmt | 5.42 | 5.53 | 4.42 | 1,000 min | 01-236 9362 |
| | 5.52 | 5.62 | 4.50 | 10,000 min | 01-628 9771 |
| Phillips & Drew HICA | 5.66 | 5.78 | 4.62 | 2,500 min | 061-9289011 |
| Provincial Bank PLC | 6.91 | 7.10 | 5.68 | 1,000 min | 031-5570201 |
| Royal Bk Of Scot Prem A/c | 5.56 | 5.68 | 4.54 | 500 min | 0708 768666 |
| S & P HICA | 5.70 | 5.87 | 4.70 | 2,500 min | 0705 827733 |
| Schroder Wagg | 6.18 | 6.33 | 5.06 | 2,500 min | 0272 732241 |
| Tyndall 7-day | 5.56 | 5.67 | 4.54 | 2,500 min | 01-628 4661 |
| UDT 7-day | 5.18 | 5.28 | 4.22 | 5,000 min | 0752 261161 |
| Western Trust | 6.23 | 6.41 | 5.13 | 2,500 min | |
| NATIONAL SAVINGS | | | | | |
| Ordinary A/c | 5.00 | 5.75 | 3.00 | 1-10,000 | 8 day 041-6494555 |
| Investment A/c | 8.00 | 8.38 | 5.10 | 5-100,000 | 1 mth 041-6494555 |
| Property Bond | 9.00 | 9.75 | 5.40 | 2,000-100,000 | 3 mth 0253 86151 |
| Deposit Bond | 9.00 | 9.75 | 5.40 | 100-100,000 | 3 mth 041-6494555 |
| 33rd Issue Cert | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 25-1,000 | 8 day 091-3864900 |
| Yearly Plan | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 20-200/mth | 14 day 091-3864900 |
| General Extension Rate | 5.01 | 5.01 | 5.01 | | |
| GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS | | | | | |
| General Portfolio | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 1,000 min | 1 yr 0992 31971 |
| General Portfolio | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 1,000 min | 2 yrs 0992 31971 |
| General Portfolio | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 1,000 min | 3 yrs 0992 31971 |
| American Life | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.40 | 1,000 min | 4 yrs 01 680 6000 |
| Financial Assurance | 8.10 | 8.10 | 6.48 | 5,000 min | 5 yrs 01 367 6000 |
| FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS | | | | | |
| Sterling | 7.17 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |
| US Dollar | 6.61 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |
| Yen | 3.27 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |
| D Mark | 2.72 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |
| French Franc | 6.30 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.73 | — | — | 7 day | 0481 713713 |

NATIONAL SAVINGS

UPDATE: The base rate rose another 0.5 points this week to 9 per cent as the Government moved to curb inflation. The rate now stands at 9 per cent.

Building societies are unlikely to move mortgage or investment rates unless there is another rise.

A special low-minimum-deposit offer on the Barclays Bank Higher Rate Deposit Account closes on Thursday. On April 18 the bank

FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS

dropped the minimum investment from £1,000 to £500, to qualify for the higher interest rate on the account of 5.5 per cent. Anyone who gets in before Thursday will earn the higher rate until the end of the year on the lower deposit, provided it remains at £500 or more.

National Westminster has launched a cheque book to go with its high-interest Special Reserve account. The minimum balance has also been lowered to £500 from £1,000.

KEY RATES



Retail Prices Index (May '87 to May '88)

+4.2%

Mortgage rate*

9.75%

Bank base rate

9%

Bank prime overdraft rate*

12-16% APR

Personal loan rate*

19% APR

Credit card rate*

23.1% APR

Hire purchase rate*

26% APR

Bank deposit account

2.3%

Building society ordinary account

3.5%

High-interest cheque account*

5.80%

Holiday exchange rates — £ buys*

Spanish peseta 203

French franc 1036

Greek drachma 243

Italian lira 226

* Typical rates

† £1,000 over 12 months

APR = annual percentage rate

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN 9.00%

Adam & Company 9.00%

BCI 9.00%

Consolidated Grds 8.50%

Co-operative Bank 9.00%

C. J. Hoar & Co 9.00%

Hong Kong & Shanghai 8.50%

Lloyds Bank 9.00%

Nat Westminster 9.00%

Royal Bank of Scotland 9.00%

TSB 9.00%

Citibank NA 9.00%

UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

| Unit | Offer | Chng | Yld | Unit | Offer | Chng | Yld | Unit | Offer | Chng | Yld | Unit | Offer | Chng | Yld | Unit | Offer | Chng | Yld |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
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FAMILY MONEY

Edited by Vivien Goldsmith

BCI campaign branches out

Many who fear they have lost savings in the collapse of Barlow Clowes International (BCI) are starting satellite groups to campaign, cajole or sue to retrieve their funds.

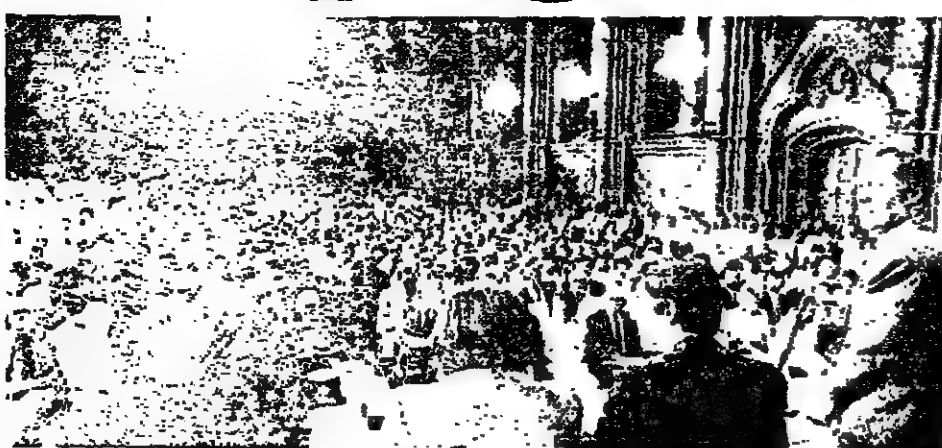
Thursday afternoon's meeting in Manchester Town Hall organized by solicitors Alexander Tatham was attended by about 1,200 investors. It provided a focus for those determined to set off on their own as well as joining in any joint action co-ordinated by the solicitors.

Two committees have been set up — one of solicitors and another of investors.

The solicitors' committee of four consists of representatives of Alexander Tatham of Manchester, Chaylers, which has offices in Birmingham and Gibraltar, Gorvin & Kenyon, of Stockport, and another firm based in South Wales.

The seven-man committee of investors was formed to safeguard the interests of creditors and to liaise between them and the solicitors involved.

One committee member is London-based John Bohn, managing director of his own sales and management training company, who stands to lose his £124,000 investment. He said: "I invested it two years ago on the advice of a financial consultant friend of mine. I must admit I feel absolutely sick about the whole thing. I am amazed that no one including solicitors, accountants, consultants and



Protesting and seeking solutions: Barlow Clowes investors at Thursday's Stockport meeting.

even the Government, had any inkling of the disaster before it happened.

"Fortunately, I am relatively well-off and this will not ruin my life. But my heart goes out to the pensioners and less well-off investors who have lost everything."

Elizabeth Nathaniels, a lecturer, used the Manchester meeting to gather a group of investors interested in taking up their case by political lobbying. She was put in touch with Barlow Clowes by her accountant who passed her to an intermediary.

After a divorce settlement she was advised to take out a mortgage — "a mortgage I didn't need or want" — and put the proceeds into Barlow Clowes. "That was a quarter of my clean-break divorce

settlement which was supposed to last all my life," she said. "I am going to have to ask the mortgage people to wait for a while."

She found the Manchester meeting "a very depressing experience". She said: "I got the impression that all the professionals were going to

'Decent people have really been done in'

have a field day sorting out the complexities, while all around me there were elderly people literally shaking and trembling — average decent conservative people who have really been done in."

She has gathered the names of investors in the Cambridge area caught up in the affair

and hopes to keep the group together. Investors who wish to be involved in lobbying should send a stamped addressed envelope to Mrs Nathaniels at 34 Eltisey Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9JG.

Another group has been formed in Stockport, Greater Manchester — the Stockport Investors' Action Group. The 150-strong group is meeting at 8pm on Monday in Stockport Town Hall.

The solicitor Peter Gorvin, of Gorvin & Kenyon, said most of the investors had put their money into Barlow Clowes via D.C. Wilson, a local firm of intermediaries.

"D.C. Wilson has been rather more active than most in dealing with Barlow Clowes. Investors who went there might be a particular

case because of the close relationship between D.C. Wilson and Barlow Clowes," said Mr Gorvin, referring to revelations in *The Times* that Denis Wilson, a D.C. Wilson director, was a director of Gibraltar-based Temple Bar Investments, which received money from Barlow Clowes.

The Law Society in London is acting as a co-ordination point for solicitors working with Barlow Clowes investors. They have approached 20 solicitors who have said they are representing Barlow Clowes clients. The Law Society is keeping these solicitors in touch with one another as well as directing investors looking for legal advice towards those already working in the area.

Investors will have full legal rights to sue interim authorized firms under the Financial Services Act for breaches between April 29 and June 16. This right has now been watered down until October 3 to prevent investors suing interim authorized firms over technical breaches in the early stages of the Act. But this does not apply to those who can show a loss between April 29 and June 16.

People in Scotland who invested in the Gibraltar-based insurance company Signal Life, which crashed in 1982, have some good news for those who invested in Barlow Clowes via an inter-

mediary with professional indemnity insurance.

The Court of Sessions in Edinburgh has upheld the view that the professional indemnity insurance held by Dundee broker Andrew Lathan was valid for the Signal Life case. The argument has been put that the loss arose because of the collapse of the insurance company rather than the negligence of the broker and the insurance would thus be invalid. But this argument was not upheld by the court.

David Ogilvie, of Dundee solicitors D.M. Ogilvie, will be pursuing the case for compensation for nearly 70 Signal Life investors. He expects a full hearing on the facts of individual cases some time in December.

He says: "In England there was no need to test the indemnity insurance because individual brokers only sold a few bonds and could afford to settle. In Scotland it was different. One broker sold all the bonds."

Under the Financial Services Act, members of FIMBRA, the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association, do not have to have this type of insurance. The Office of Fair Trading held that it would be anti-competitive, so FIMBRA's desire to incorporate this into the rule-book was over-ruled.

Vivien Goldsmith

Small building societies offer aid to debtors

Small building societies are offering rescue loan packages to people with serious debt problems.

An increasing number of societies are entering an area where the activities of some lenders and credit brokers have worried consumer organizations and debt counsellors. The societies, however, maintain they are offering a fairer service than many of the finance houses.

The interest charged by building societies for these people is usually a few points above their normal mortgage rate but is likely to be vastly cheaper than the finance houses' charges, which can be 30 per cent or more.

The societies are mainly offering remortgages, not second mortgages, but the new mortgage is usually large enough to allow borrowers to clear county court judgments and other debts or arrears. "We aim to give these people a fresh start," says Jeffrey Allard, who pioneered this type of lending at the Portsmouth Building Society. Mr Allard moved this year to become managing director of the West Bromwich Building Society and is introducing the service there.

The Portsmouth will lend to borrowers with severe debt problems at 13 per cent as long as they have some income. This compares with 10.25 per cent for an ordinary remortgage and 9.75 per cent for a first mortgage. Barry Vaughan at the Portsmouth says that, even though the society charges the higher rate, this is justified by the larger risk.

The West Bromwich charges 9.8 per cent for an ordinary mortgage. The rate for remortgaging people with debt problems will be one or two points above this. In the past the society has charged one percentage point extra for ordinary remortgages.

The Peckham Building Society started offering these loans last autumn. It lends at 11.25 or 11.75 per cent, depending on the scale of debt, compared with a normal 10.75 remortgage rate. It will con-

sider cutting the rate if borrowers keep up payments.

The Walthamstow Building Society entered the market about six months ago. It charges between one and two percentage points above its normal 9.25 per cent mortgage rate. Roy Sage at the Walthamstow stresses a point made by other societies: "It is profitable for societies to look at this business because of the interest rate we can charge. But we don't want to get into this on a large scale."

Small societies are under pressure in the mortgage market because they lack the big societies' marketing muscle. But Mr Allard denies that lending to people with debts is a sign of distress. This is a service the small societies can offer safely because managers can personally keep tabs on these borrowers.

Finance houses are tightening up

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, which counsels about half a million clients a year for debt problems, has traditionally been sceptical about lending to people with debt problems. Its counsellors have seen many people who have increased their difficulties by borrowing from finance companies to repay other creditors.

The association says that despite the lower rates charged by building societies it would still caution someone with heavy debts to consult a counsellor before taking out another loan.

The societies' move into this area comes as many finance houses are tightening up on their lending practices as a result of harsh criticism from debt counsellors. One trade organization, the Finance Industry Standards Association, introduced a code of advertising practice in March forbidding its members to advertise specifically to attract people with debt problems.

Maria Scott

The pensioners who invested all their savings

There was not one sign of the normal British sense of humour from the ever-growing queue of people meandering up the staircases and along the mosaic-tiled corridors of Manchester Town Hall, writes Malcolm Long.

Ernest Southon and his wife, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, were typical of the many pensioners who have been victims of the collapse. They had decided to invest £10,000 and use the interest for holidays and keeping their house furnishings up to scratch. "It seemed too good an opportunity to miss," said Mr Southon. "As for the future, if I have any spare money about after this lot, it will be the building society for me."

Another pensioner victim was Patricia Love, of Woodford, Cheshire. Mrs Love invested her entire £18,500 savings. She said: "Suddenly the bank told me that an interest cheque for £600 had been returned and that the company was in the hands of the liquidators. I was horrified. I had been told that my money was absolutely safe and that the whole country would go bust before there could be any risk. What can I do now at my age?"

Muriel Haigh, a 64-year-old widow, of Blackpool, Lancashire, took the investment advice from an advertisement by IPAS, which she saw in an Age Concern booklet. She appears to have lost her entire £14,000 savings and will probably

have to live on her £37-a-week widow's pension.

Derek Leighton, aged 53, from Bramhall, Cheshire, retired early from the police force on health grounds. With his lump sum pay-off he bought up the mortgage on his house and, on the advice of Bramhall broker D.C. Wilson, invested the remaining £15,000.

Gordon Berry, from Cheshire, who had invested well over £20,000, was quite certain what he wanted from the special meeting called by Manchester solicitors Alexander Tatham and Co for the 1,200 creditors who turned up.

He said: "I want to see what Mr Peter Clowes can pull out of the mess. I want to know the legal

responsibilities of the investment companies. I want to know the DTI's responsibilities. I want to see a concerted effort by all the solicitors involved."

"I feel very bitter about the incompetence of the bureaucrats in Whitehall. If they can't look after the interests of the country, then who can?"

Mr Berry first invested three years ago. "I was forced to give up my highly paid job in the public sector for health reasons. I received a pension and a lump sum," he said.

"I sought financial advice and was recommended to Barlow Clowes by a company called IPAS in Weybridge, Surrey. We thought long and hard before committing ourselves. Even-

tually we invested most of the capital because I was informed it would go into gilts, which was a copper-bottomed investment. At no stage was I told that only a small percentage was going into gilts."

"I don't believe I am a foolhardy person. I sought expert advice all along the line and was told my money would be safe."

Some of Mr Berry's hopes from the two-hour meeting were fulfilled. First, the group decided to consider bringing legal proceedings against the Department of Trade and Industry. Secondly, it decided to "collate sufficient information to enable claims against the financial intermediaries to be fully evaluated".

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FAMILY MONEY

Unit trust prices every two hours

Investors in some unit trusts should soon be dealing at more up-to-date prices than ever before thanks to new regulations on pricing coming into force next Friday.

Prudential Holborn hopes to be able to set prices every two hours by July 1, and the Perpetual group believes it may be able to offer something similar by the autumn.

Two-hourly valuations will be the nearest thing yet to "real time" valuations, where the price of unit trusts would be constantly up-dated to reflect the changing values of their underlying assets. The Pru believes that eventually it may be possible to revalue units every 20 minutes.

But Alan Wren, Prudential Holborn's chief executive, does not believe more frequent valuations will be possible. He thinks a 20-minute cycle would be "going far enough" towards real time pricing.

He says the Pru has invested £500,000 in developing the systems it needs to offer fresh prices every two hours and believes the company will have the best service in the market after the new regulations come into effect. A main barrier to frequent up-dating of unit prices has been the lack of current price information comprehensive enough for the diversity of investments held by unit trust groups.

"We believe we have the best sources of information available to us now," he says.

All unit trust groups have had to take a long hard look at their pricing systems in preparation for the new rules, drafted by the Department of Trade and Industry and to be implemented by the Securities and Investments Board.

Until now companies have generally operated on "historic" pricing, where investors are quoted a price when they ask to deal based on previous valuation, normally carried out the day before.

From next Friday unit trust companies will be able to continue with historic pricing but they have the right to "forward pricing" where all deals are done on the basis of a price that is set later. Thus investors will not be sure what they will pay, or receive, for their units. Groups can also offer a combination of the two systems.

When the new rules are in force, the unit prices quoted in the newspapers will cease to be an accurate guide to the price at which you will be dealing. Companies are obliged to publish prices regularly but these will normally be way out of date by the time the investor comes to deal.

Even though a company can continue to operate historic pricing as its general system for dealing under the new rules, it must allow investors to deal at a forward price if they ask. And if managers can see that the value of their units would have moved by 2 per cent or more they must switch to forward pricing.

Forward pricing is not completely new to the industry. Last October many groups



switched to this system when the markets were diving. At that time it was impossible to quote a price for units that reflected the true value of the underlying equities. It was not a popular move with investors who wanted to sell before they incurred more losses.

The choice offered to groups by the new regulations has meant they have adopted different policies. Some companies are offering forward pricing, some historic and some a mixture. Before dealing investors will have to check with the unit trust company or with their intermediary, which system the managers are using. This is bound to be confusing.

With its two-hourly valuations, the Prudential will allow people to deal at an historic price, based on the most recent valuation, or a forward price, based on the next one.

Save & Prosper, like a number of other groups, will continue to offer mainly historic pricing. Most of its trusts will be valued at 9.05am every working day. The European ones will be valued at 8.55am. Investors will be able to deal at the price set then until 5 pm. Instructions to deal received after that will be executed at the next morning's price.

Ken Emery, of S&P, says: "The typical UK investor has had 50-odd years of dealing at a known price. To suddenly say that we will only deal at tomorrow's price would be a dramatic change."

The likely opposition of investors to forward pricing was the main argument put forward by the industry last year against a Securities and Investments Board proposal for a compulsory switch to this system.

But a number of companies are now arguing in its favour. One reason is that under the new system managers have much less room for manoeuvre over the way they manage their own books to create new units or liquidate unwanted ones. The old system was open to abuse, allowing managers to manipulate it to their own advantage and this was a main reason for the reorganization of the pricing regime.

Under the new system, however, there is a greater risk of loss to the managers if they do not judge the demand for

new units correctly while operating historic pricing.

"If the market is falling there is no way the manager will go short unless he is going to risk losing money," says Geoffrey Davies, a sales manager at Kleinwort Barrington. "He will have to go to forward pricing."

Kleinwort Barrington is opting for forward pricing, with units being valued at 11am every morning. There will be a two-hour period after the valuation in which investors can deal on a historic price — the one set at 11am.

At S&P Mr Emery concedes that historic pricing will be more risky now but says the group has the resources to finance this. S&P also thinks there is a big marketing advantage in being able to offer historic pricing.

Gartmore is going for forward pricing with units valued every day at noon. All deals done in the previous 24 hours will be executed at that price.

Gartmore believes forward pricing is the fairest system for investors, and for fund managers and administrators it is "simple and accurate, providing easier control".

This week the Securities and Investments Board proposed an amendment to its rule book to remove an anomaly that, technically, might have prevented investors from exercising their right to deal at a forward price on request.

The rules allow for managers to refuse forward pricing for a time during valuation. Because of a weakness in the drafting managers might have been able to extend the period for much longer than intended and it is now proposed that the hiatus should be no longer than two hours.

Maria Scott

HOW THE NEW RULES AFFECT YOU

July 1 brings the implementation of a second raft of investor protection rules under the Financial Services Act. The effects are as follows:

● The claims that can be made in direct mail promotions — junk mail — for investment products will be tightened up. Companies will have to be much more circumspect in the way they use past performance figures to promote their products.

● Companies marketing life assurance policies and unit trusts will have to give customers more information about their products so that investors have a clear idea of any risks involved. The penalties for early surrender on life policies must be spelled out. There are strict rules about the way the growth of funds can be projected. Standard calculations must be used.

● When projecting the growth of endowment policies two rates must be used and the lower and more conservative of these, 7 per cent a year, is likely to show that low-cost endowments, the most common type of policy now used to repay mortgages, may not produce the full amount

needed to repay the loan.

● Unit trust groups will be allowed to sell units through cold-calling for the first time while life assurance companies retain the right to cold-call.

● Investors will have a 14-day cooling-off period, in which time they can back out of an agreement to buy unit trusts or a life assurance policy. However, investors cannot be refunded for any losses they might have incurred on unit

trusts or unbalanced policies through normal market movements in the days after the sale. Different rules apply to different types of investment.

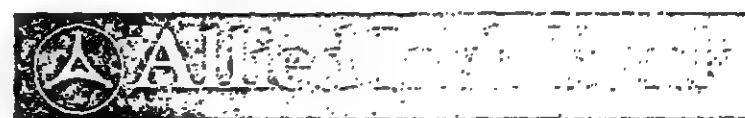
● Where intermediaries are required to explain the risks and benefits of a policy, the member of the public to whom the policy is sold must be given a copy of the explanation by the date of the sale.

Investors should be able to declare the value of their investments in the event of a divorce or bankruptcy.

Investors should also have a right to request a "cooling-off" period of 14 days after the date of sale, during which the firm is obliged to have replied to any queries by that date.

Interest Rate Change

Allied Irish Banks plc announce that with effect from close of business on 23.6.88, its Base Rate was increased from 6.5% to 9.0% p.a.



Head Office — Britain: 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF

71% growth in only twelve months is quite acceptable.

71% growth in the last twelve months is quite remarkable.

Last October taught investors the following valuable lesson: When the Stock Markets fall, investors almost invariably lose money.

Fortunately, the Commodity Markets work on a very different principle.

No matter whether Commodity prices are rising or falling, astute investors can actually make money.

Commodities: The Track Record.

The world's Commodity Markets have been producing dramatic profits for centuries.

More importantly, those profits can be unlimited and dwarf the returns that you may be accepting from shares or unit trusts.

Yet, for over 120 years, Rudolf Wolff & Co has been reluctant to recommend Commodities to the private investor.

While the markets are large, often extremely fast moving and can open the way for spectacular rewards, there has traditionally been an equally high risk of loss.

That risk, we felt, was too great for the average private investor.

Instead, since Rudolf Wolff was founded in 1866, we have reserved our investment advice and expertise for major corporate and institutional clients.

Today, however, sophisticated trading techniques have been developed which can significantly limit the risk.

Even with this safeguard, the potential for unlimited profit remains undiminished.

These factors, combined with the levels of expertise developed by Rudolf Wolff over 120 years, have created the ideal circumstances for the development of the Nimrod trading system.

The Nimrod Account.

Last June, Rudolf Wolff introduced a new investment system, known as Nimrod.

It is a managed account specifically designed for those who wish to share in the profits that can be made in Commodities yet wish to delegate all decision making to a highly qualified team of professionals.

By investing in the Nimrod Account, you can take advantage of the wealth of experience Rudolf Wolff has amassed over 120 years of Commodity trading and therefore require little or no knowledge of the markets yourself.

The Nimrod Account aims to produce maximum profits by investing in a carefully selected range of Commodities traded on the world's major markets.

The markets themselves cover the world's most essential raw materials (from Gold, Copper, Aluminium and Zinc to Agricultural Commodities and Oil) as well as the global Currency and Financial Futures sectors.

The precise mix of Commodities in the portfolio can be varied as and when market conditions around the world dictate.

£20,000 invested in the Nimrod Account in June 1987 has grown, on average, to £34,200 in the last 12 months.

That represents an average growth of almost 6% per month.

120 years of experience seems to be paying rather handsome dividends.

In this way your investment can be moved to ensure that you are always investing in buoyant markets where the potential for profit is greatest.

How well the Nimrod system has performed can be seen from the following example:

The Record So Far.

£20,000 invested with Rudolf Wolff in the Account in June 1987 grew, on average, to £34,200 by the end of May this year.

That equals a very healthy 71% growth in just twelve months. Or, put another way, an average return of nearly 6% every month.

During the black months of October to December last year, the Nimrod Account still produced over 15% profit: a monthly average growth of over 5% for our investors.

Nevertheless, it should be emphasised that past results are not necessarily a guide to future performance and prospective investors should note that an investment in the Nimrod Account can fluctuate in money terms and there is no guarantee that you will get back the amount you have invested.

The Prospects For Future Growth.

Throughout the world, increased demand for raw materials and shortages in supply are causing many Commodity prices to rise sharply.

At the same time, greater price volatility in the still unstable financial markets has opened up new possibilities for producing maximum profits.

Today, Commodities worth millions of pounds are traded daily on the exchanges in Europe, America, Japan, Australia and throughout Asia.

Indeed, the total turnover on these exchanges now surpasses that of the world's Stock Exchanges combined.

The Nimrod Account is free to invest in all or any of these dynamic markets.

And, as the world's economy continues to grow, demand and further investment opportunities can be expected to continue.

Investment Expertise.

Rudolf Wolff & Co Ltd established the Private Client Department to provide investors with the exceptionally high level of skills and expertise that are required for success in the Commodity markets.

The Private Client Department monitors the world's markets for you via a global network, buying and selling on your behalf, acting on worldwide trends and taking care of all the administration and paperwork.

You will, of course, be able to discuss strategy and your particular investment aims with us at all times.

The Minimum Investment.

The minimum investment is £20,000 (plus foreign currency equivalent).

There is no minimum investment period and you are free to take profits or to reinvest your funds at any time. Detailed statements will be sent showing the progress of your account and enabling you to make decisions made on your behalf.

How to Invest.

Simply return the coupon or telephone the Private Client Department on 01-625 8755.

We will then send you full details of the Nimrod Account, and literature explaining how the Commodity markets operate and how they can be made to work to your advantage.

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The Private Client Department

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Important news for tax-paying executives

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Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited's paid up capital and reserves were £15,430,000 on 30 November 1987 and its principal place of business is in Jersey.

Copies of the latest audited accounts available on request from the Managing Director.

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Dianne Gollup, Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 164, Royal Trust House, Colombe, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Please send me a copy of Royal Trust's specialist financial services leaflet and tax guide for foreign UK residents.

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3 UNIT TRUSTS

With over one thousand unit trusts available and more being launched each month, how do you know which to choose? In reality there are only three basic types of unit trust, and M&G has an outstandingly successful example of each:

Recovery Fund for capital growth, Dividend Fund for an increasing income, and SECOND General for a balance between income and growth.

You should remember that new funds or funds which suffer a change of management are likely to be more of a gamble than those which can point to a long and successful record. M&G's investment team has remained largely unchanged for many years, and our long-term performance record reflects this. Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but it is usually the best measure you have of a fund's likelihood of achieving its objective.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up. This means that unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

Growth RECOVERY FUND

M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched and the table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE. Value of £5,000 invested at the launch of M&G Recovery Fund on 31st May 1969, with net income reinvested. | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Year ended 31 DECEMBER | M&G RECOVERY | F.T. ORDINARY INDEX | BUILDING SOCIETY |
| 23 May '69 | £5,000 | £5,000 | £5,000 |
| 1970 | 5,880 | 4,285 | 5,398 |
| 1975 | 13,200 | 5,560 | 7,330 |
| 1980 | 52,280 | 8,644 | 10,770 |
| 1985 | 135,400 | 24,737 | 16,202 |
| 22 JUN '88 | 284,040 | 34,702 | 19,453* |

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on the average rate of a Building Society Share Account (Source: Central Statistical Office - Financial Statistics). M&G Recovery figures are all realisation values. An investment of £5,000 in M&G Recovery Fund on 22nd June 1983 would have grown to £17,932 by 22nd June 1988 with net income reinvested. *Estimated.

FURTHER INFORMATION: On 22nd June 1988 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:

| | Income | Accumulation | Yield | Spread |
|----------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Recovery | 555-4p | 750-9p | 3-38% | 5-44% |
| Dividend | 567-7p | 1791-0p | 4-84% | 5-44% |
| SECOND | 966-8p | 2009-8p | 3-11% | 6-54% |

The prices are calculated as at 9.15 am each business day. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. The spread is the difference between the "offered price" (at which you buy units) and the "bid price" (at which you sell). We have a discretion to vary the pricing basis of the units and also the spread within a range, calculated in accordance with statutory regulations. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price. An annual charge of up to 1% of each fund's value - currently 1% for Recovery and SECOND and 1% for Dividend - plus VAT is deducted from gross income. Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for income units it is distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

| | Recovery | Dividend | SECOND |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Distributions | 20 Feb
20 Aug | 15 Jan
15 July
15 Feb | 15 Aug |

Applications required by 23 Dec '88 18 Nov '88 9 Dec '88 for next distribution on 20 Feb '89 15 Jan '89 15 Feb '89

Capital gains tax 1988/89. An individual's first £5,000 of realised capital gains will be exempt from tax. Gains in excess of £5,000 will be added to the individual's other income and taxed at the rates of tax applicable. Gains arising before 31st March 1982 are not now subject to capital gains tax and gains since 1st March 1982 are subject to indexation relief. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement by the date shown on the contract note. The Trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited and for SECOND is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Funds are all wide-range investments and are authorised under the Financial Services Act 1986.

Income DIVIDEND FUND

If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and aims to provide above average and increasing income and a yield about 50% higher than the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE. £5,000 invested in Income units at the launch of M&G Dividend Fund on 6th May 1964, compared with a similar investment in a Building Society. | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Year ended 31 DECEMBER | M&G DIVIDEND | BUILDING SOCIETY | M&G DIVIDEND |
| 6 May '64 | — | — | £5,000 |
| 1965 | £198 | £189 | 5,100 |
| 1970 | 231 | 247 | 5,380 |
| 1975 | 434 | 361 | 5,150 |
| 1980 | 830 | 517 | 5,000 |
| 1985 | 1,139 | 435 | 5,000 |
| 22 JUN '88 | 1,840 | 327* | 53,680 |

NOTES: All income figures shown are net of basic rate tax. The Building Society income figures are based on the average rate of a Building Society Share Account (Source: Central Statistical Office - Financial Statistics). M&G Dividend capital figures are all realisation values. £5,000 invested in M&G Dividend Fund income units on 22nd June 1983 would have produced an income of £457 in 1988 and the capital would have grown to £13,320 by 22nd June 1988. *Estimated for the year.

Balanced SECOND GENERAL

M&G SECOND General Trust Fund aims for consistent growth of both capital and income and has a 32-year performance record which is second to none. It has a wide spread of shares mainly in British companies and expected yield in line with the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE. Value of £5,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND General on 5th June 1956, with net income reinvested. | | | |
|---|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Year ended 31 DECEMBER | M&G SECOND | F.T. ORDINARY INDEX | BUILDING SOCIETY |
| 5 June '56 | £5,000 | £5,000 | £5,000 |
| 1960 | 5,760 | 10,040 | 5,835 |
| 1965 | 15,660 | 13,135 | 6,985 |
| 1970 | 23,240 | 15,270 | 8,712 |
| 1975 | 39,520 | 19,810 | 11,829 |
| 1980 | 97,700 | 30,500 | 17,380 |
| 1985 | 274,000 | 68,120 | 26,147 |
| 22 JUN '88 | 464,460 | 123,620 | 31,393* |

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on the average rate of a Building Society Share Account (Source: Central Statistical Office - Financial Statistics). M&G SECOND General figures are all realisation values. An investment of £5,000 in M&G SECOND General on 22nd June 1983 would have grown to £12,741 by 22nd June 1988 with net income reinvested. *Estimated.

M&G Securities Limited, M&G House, Victoria Road, Chelmsford CM1 1FB. Tel: (0245) 266266.

INVESTMENT FROM £1,000

To: M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, M&G HOUSE, VICTORIA ROAD, CHELMSFORD CM1 1FB. Please invest the sum(s) indicated below in the Fund(s) of my choice (minimum investment in each Fund: £1,000) in ACCUMULATION/INCOME units (delete as applicable) or Accumulation units will be issued for Recovery and SECOND and Income units will be issued for Dividend) at the price ruling on receipt of this application. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you own and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly. In entering into this contract with M&G you will not have any right to cancel the contract under the Financial Services (Cancellation) Rules 1988.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|
| RECOVERY (MIN £1,000) | £ | -00 |
| DIVIDEND (MIN £1,000) | £ | -00 |
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| Amount paid in | 1,500 | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| M&G Recovery | 2,884 | 10,540 | 39,856 |
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THE M&G GROUP

FAMILY MONEY

The shares to shun

British investors who are offered shares in two companies being promoted by Dublin share dealers Bailey McMahon should think twice before parting with their money.

Shares in both MOR Music Ltd, a south-west London music publishing business, and Daytona Spyder Motor Corporation, a Miami sports car manufacturer, are being marketed on the basis of false or misleading information.

According to Bailey McMahon salesmen who telephone potential investors in Britain, MOR Music Ltd. has a great future ahead of it.

● The comedian Jimmy Tarbuck is said to have taken a stake.

● MOR is claimed to have signed up a successful Eurovision Song Contest entrant.

● MOR shares are going to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

All these statements are untrue.

Daytona Spyder Motor Corporation is equally said to be heading for big profits.

● Potential investors are shown a "secret" agreement between the company and its marketing agents.

● Half a million shares are said to be on offer.

● Daytona shares are going to be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Again, the truth is substantially different.

Bailey McMahon operates from well located premises in Dublin. Under the laws of the Republic of Ireland anybody can set up in business as a share-dealer. No licence is needed except to trade in government securities, and it is not necessary to join the stock exchange.

Nevertheless, the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Republic's equivalent to the Office of Fair Trading, has recently been taking an interest in Bailey McMahon's sales methods - though apparently without receiving much encouragement from the company itself.

Last week the Director of Consumer Affairs obtained summonses against Bailey McMahon, and two of its senior staff alleging obstruction of its investigations into allegations that the company

has used deceptive practices to market shares.

The case is scheduled for hearing in the Dublin District Court on July 19, but in the meantime Bailey McMahon has hit back with an application to the High Court for an injunction restraining the Director of Consumer Affairs from allegedly exceeding his authority.

No date has yet been fixed for this case to be heard.

The Dublin authorities are believed to be concerned at the business background of Bailey McMahon's American managing director John Tobias.

In 1972 Mr Tobias was vice-president of a Florida company, American Agromatics, that marketed investments in orange groves.

Mr Tobias and the company faced legal action from the watchdog Securities and Exchange Commission, which alleged that they were using unlawful sales methods, including the publication of a prospectus containing false

information.

The New York Stock Exchange has no record of any application pending for Daytona

shares.

Bailey McMahon's two ventures at the moment are said to be aimed at raising funds for new companies.

Bailey McMahon is offering 500,000 shares in Daytona Spyder at \$4.45 a share - but this week the vice-president of the Miami company said he had severed links with Bailey McMahon almost a month ago.

John Prendergast told *The Times*: "They are no longer selling stock for us and in fact, we are no longer offering this stock. We are offering a convertible stock instead."

"Bailey McMahon was selling stock but our agreement was that they would raise a certain amount, which they did not do, and we ended the agreement three or four weeks ago." And the contract between Daytona Spyder and a Florida wholesaler, described by Bailey McMahon as confidential information, is, Mr Prendergast says, perfectly public.

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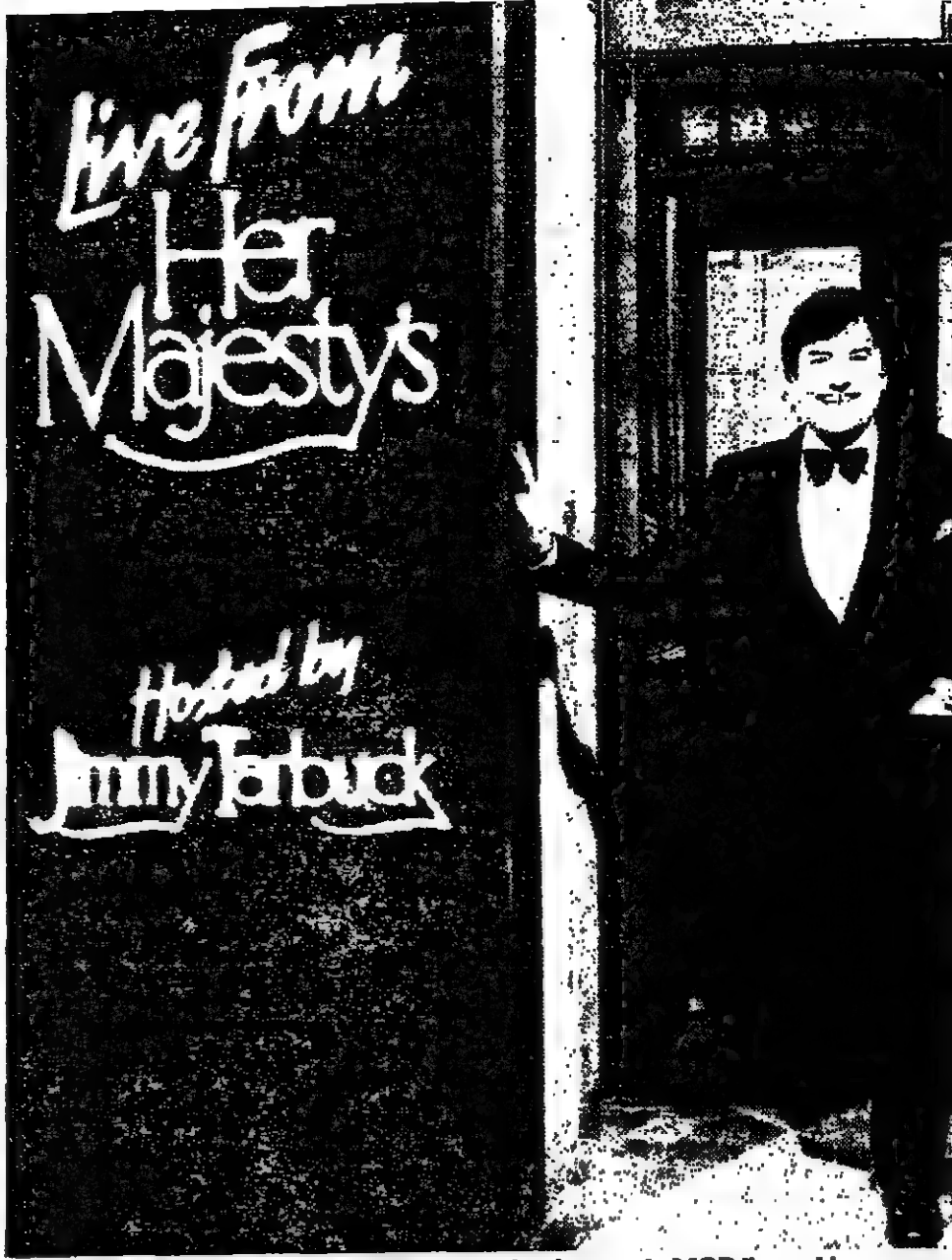
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Tarbuck, in his TV show last year: "He has no involvement in MOR," says his manager

and misleading statements.

And Mr Tobias is a long-time business associate of Ed Markus, an American who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in England in 1973 for his role in a phoney investment company called Agri Fund, which cost investors £3 million.

After his release from prison Markus set up Mr Pizza Man International, a Dublin company with a subsidiary in the south-west London suburb of Kew.

Markus's boardroom colleagues in his new venture were Mr Tobias and Lord Spens (the late father of the current Lord Spens), who was jailed for 30 months in 1974 for theft and fraud.

Mr Pizza Man International was struck off by the Dublin Registrar of Companies two months ago for non-submission of statutory annual returns.

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tona Spyder shares to be quoted, despite the claims by Bailey McMahon that investors will be able to sell their shares on the exchange.

An identical claim about the British company MOR Music is equally untrue. The Stock Exchange in London has no knowledge of the company and it has not applied for its shares to be traded publicly.

Bailey McMahon is marketing between one million and two million shares at 25p each.

MOR Music does exist, however, and as a small company in a tough industry it has good credentials. Its chairman is Glen Mason, a hit singer of the 1950s, with two Royal Command performances and an Ivor Novello Award to his credit.

And the company does have a genuine link with Jimmy Tarbuck. Mr Mason provides the theme music for the Yorkshire Television programme *Tarby's Frame Game*, and a Jimmy Tarbuck record album is planned.

However, Tarbuck's spokesman, Peter Prichard, says Bailey McMahon's claim that the comedian has put money into MOR Music is false.

"I am his manager and I know nothing about it," he said. "I have spoken to Jimmy and he has known Glen Mason for a long time, but he is not involved in MOR Music."

Mr Mason himself confirmed this. "Jimmy has no involvement whatsoever," he said. "He has no money in it, he has no shares, he is not a director. The only association

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SPORTING EQUIPMENT



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

No order against assets outside jurisdiction



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Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent, examines new candidates for England's third Test party

Surgery needed to repair the faults

England's team for the Lord's Test was ill-conceived by the selectors and ill-treated by West Indies. The batting was perilously thin, the bowling lacked variety and the close fielding was suspect. All three areas must be urgently strengthened if this Cornhill series is to be kept alive.

For some while now the selectors, through their managerial mouthpiece, Micky Stewart, have been preaching a policy of continuity. This is all very laudable until the players benefitting from the loyalty cease to perform. In some cases, that time has come.

Wholesale carnage is neither popular nor desirable after a single defeat but the situation calls for some surgery. When the squad for Thursday's third Test at Old Trafford is announced tomorrow, I hope to see something between four and six changes.

At least one of these should brook no argument. Whether or not Mike Gatting deserved to lose the captaincy over the recent distressing scandal is still being hotly debated up and down the country; surely, however, there are no grounds for extending his exile now that he is eager to play again. His batting, in the crucial No. 3 position, was greatly missed at Lord's, as was his catching at slip, where two of the seven England drops were committed.

A straight swap of Gatting for Moxon, who stood in for him last week, is not necessarily the answer. Moxon, after all, batted for more than three hours at Lord's. He never looked in command but played with great determination. It could well be



Test cases: Curtis (left), Russell (centre) and Capel are three players who are vying for places at Old Trafford

that he will now revert to opening, instead of the vulnerable Broad, although I would much prefer to see a new face going in first with Gooch. Broad's position will properly be questioned on form alone. He has not made a first-class century this season and scored nought and one at Lord's. None of his six Test centuries has been made in England, where his average is only half his overseas figure. Two other matters will be taken into consideration — his unacceptable intolerance of dismissal and his fielding, often indifferent and variously put down to immobility or dozziness.

England are not so embarrassed by talent that they can lightly omit a man who scored Test centuries in three countries last winter but the evidence against Broad is damning.

There are those in high places who take a far more serious view of his regular posturing, on being given out, than Stewart appears to do and there is a case for hoping that a temporary banishment might improve the less-attractive facets of his game.

My choice as his replacement is Curtis, of Worcestershire, a significant addition to the party at Lord's. He has achieved the elusive distinction of improving his batting, both in stature and statistics, every year of his capped career. With an average of 50, he is on target to continue the trend. He is intelligent and diligent, temperamentally sound and, aged 28, overdue for an opportunity.

Ever since the season began, I have been unable to understand the exclusion of Capel and Russell from

the England team. Nothing has occurred to change my mind and now, more than ever, England need their particular qualities.

Capel is a middle-order batsman of quality and a lively, developing new-ball bowler. Up to now it has been widely thought that Pringle was keeping him out, but this is a false assumption as, within the present team, there is room for them both. Capel's presence at No. 6 would lengthen the batting and allow Pringle to be regarded, as he should be, as a bowler who might score useful runs.

The selectors, it seems to me, are virtually isolated in their opinion that Dowton must be preferred to Russell as wicketkeeper. Charming man and competitive cricketer as he is, Dowton's keeping, especially

standing up, is a class below Russell's and the contention that he will make more runs is dubious even if it is relevant. Russell is averaging 45 and at Old Trafford, where spin will play a bigger part and ask more questions of the wicketkeeper, he must surely play.

Small's fitness cannot be risked again and a similar view may be taken on Foster, who would be an automatic selection if everyone was satisfied he has fully recovered from his knee operation.

A solution would be to name both Foster and Jarvis in a squad of 13, which should also include a second spinner. This might be cause for a search party as there is not one spinner in the leading national averages at present, but Old Trafford pitches have turned for two seasons now and England simply must be prepared.

The preference should be for a left-arm to complement Emburey's off-breaks. Nick Cook, the most recent incumbent, is having a logical choice but on a theory of horses for courses, Ian Folley, of Lancashire, might be a worthwhile gamble.

He took 74 wickets last season, more than any slow bowler except Hemmings, and although his 25 this year have cost 33 runs apiece, he is improving and he is different. Both should be considered virtues at this difficult time.

My party of 13 would be: Gooch, Curtis, Gatting, Gower, Lamb, Capel, Pringle, Russell, Emburey, Foster, Dilley, Jarvis, Folley.

GOLF

An Alpine leader board with a cosmopolitan look

From John Heanessy, St Moritz

The second day of the St Moritz Classic confirmed the international character nowadays of the Women's Professional Golf Association European Tour. The seven players with scores of 145 — one over par — or better came from seven different countries and three different continents.

Judy Greco, an unexpected American recruit to the European scene at the age of 30, retained her one-shot lead, but is marginally better placed in that one player, Janice Arnold, of New Zealand, stands alone in second place, whereas the day before five women shared that position. Greco yesterday recorded a 71 for a total of 141.

Alison Nicholas, the British Open champion, has taken over from Suzanne Strudwick as the principal challenger from home. She had another 72, to tie three shots off the lead. Birdies on the 12th and 14th took her below par for the first time, but only fleetingly. She immediately took four at the short 15th.

It was a heavenly day for golf in the heavenly alpine surroundings of the Engadine course at Samnaun, but Strudwick was hardly of the mind to appreciate the dramatic backdrops. Only once, the day before, did she drop a shot to par. Now there

were six such depressing experiences with only one birdie by way of consolation. A 77 yesterday put her on 148.

Greco, highly effective for the most part in her undermorsestrative way, dropped rather out of character towards the end. She took three from just off the 16th green, had to pitch back for her par at the next and again failed with a chip and putt for a birdie at the long 18th.

Marie Wennersten, a Swede with experience of the LPGA tour in the United States, became the first player to break 90. Employing her fiancé as caddy, as Greco did her husband, she went to five under par for the day with a three at the 11th.

But the mischievous 14th lay in wait, with its strategically sited cinders and its version of the Swilken burn. She evaded the water but the trees forced two chip shots from her when she erred with her sand wedge second.

LEADING SECOND-ROUND SCORES: 141: J. Greco (USA), 71, 145; J. Arnold (NZ), 72, 70; 143: M. Wennersten (SWE), 71, 72; 144: A. Nicholas (GB), 71, 73; 145: S. Strudwick (GB), 72, 73; 146: R. Laing (SWE), 73, 73; 147: D. Hemmings (USA), 73, 74; 148: D. Strudwick (GB), 74, 74; 149: J. Greco (USA), 75, 74; 150: J. Greco (USA), 76, 74; 151: J. Greco (USA), 77, 74; 152: J. Greco (USA), 78, 74; 153: J. Greco (USA), 79, 74; 154: J. Greco (USA), 80, 74; 155: J. Greco (USA), 81, 74; 156: J. Greco (USA), 82, 74; 157: J. Greco (USA), 83, 74; 158: J. Greco (USA), 84, 74; 159: J. Greco (USA), 85, 74; 160: J. Greco (USA), 86, 74; 161: J. Greco (USA), 87, 74; 162: J. Greco (USA), 88, 74; 163: J. Greco (USA), 89, 74; 164: J. Greco (USA), 90, 74; 165: J. Greco (USA), 91, 74; 166: J. Greco (USA), 92, 74; 167: J. Greco (USA), 93, 74; 168: J. Greco (USA), 94, 74; 169: J. Greco (USA), 95, 74; 170: J. Greco (USA), 96, 74; 171: J. Greco (USA), 97, 74; 172: J. Greco (USA), 98, 74; 173: J. 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